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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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ADEQUATE REPARATION, WITH SECURITY FOR FUTURE, IS STILL BRITAIN'S DEMAND!

RUSSIAN-RUMANIAN LINE IS UNBROKEN; EFFECTIVE RALLIES

Mackensen, However, Presses On; 70 Miles Off Galatz-Braila-Sereth

BIG BATTLE NEAR

Defence to Make Great Effort to Bar Road To Moldavia

CLEAR WALLACHIA

Germans Have Undisputed Passage from Bukharest To Czernavoda

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—It appears that the Rumanians and Russians still possess an unbroken front and have made effective local rallies, for the purpose of checking the pursuit, but Marshal von Mackensen's two armies are pressing on and their vanguard is within seventy miles of Galatz, Braila and the River Sereth, where the Russian-Rumanian forces are expected to make a serious stand, to bar the road to Moldavia.

Petrograd, December 14.—An official communique reports: The enemy, on the 13th, continued their attacks in the direction of Buzeu. Our cavalry and infantry came in contact with the enemy, west and south-west of Buzeu and fought a stubborn battle.

The communique does not mention the result and presumably the battle continues.

Berlin, December 14.—An official communique reports: Marshal von Mackensen is progressing on his whole front, despite the greatest difficulties. The road in Great Wallachia, south of the railway-line from Bukharest to Czernavoda, has been cleared of the enemy.

Russian attacks in the wooded Carpathians and Servian attacks east of the Czerna were repulsed.

U-Boat Destroys Two Big War Transports

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 12.—The Admiralty reports: On November 28 and December 3, a German submarine, in the Eastern Mediterranean, sank two large transport steamers, loaded with war materials. Each of the steamers had a tonnage of 5,000 to 6,000; both were armed and were convoyed by destroyers.

RECRUIT 2,000 CHINESE FOR WORK IN RUSSIA

Going From Harbin to Replace Men Called Up For Service with Army

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, December 15.—According to the Peking Daily News, the Russian authorities in Harbin are arranging with Chinese contractors for the supply of two thousand Chinese workmen as substitutes for Russians serving in the army.

Last Month's Salt Revenue $4,900,000

Customs Brought in $3,410,000 And Land Tax Realised $3,400,000

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, December 15.—Last month, the revenue of the Salt Administration amounted to $4,900,000 while $3,410,000 was derived from the Customs and $3,400,000 from the land tax.

China and West Are Allied In Cause of Education, Is Message Sent by President

Kwangtung Governor and Liang Shih-yi Attend Hongkong University; Ho Fook Donates $50,000

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, December 15.—There was an influential gathering at the University Congregation, yesterday evening, including Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, Liang Shih-yi and Mr. J. W. Jamieson, His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton.

The Chancellor having declared the Congregation open, the Vice-Chancellor read a characteristic congratulatory message from President Li Yuan-hung, in which the following lines occurred: "China and the Western lands have now one aim, one thought and purpose—to acclaim learning."

In the course of his speech, Sir Charles Eliot, Principal of the University, testified to the great interest taken by President Li Yuan-hung in the University and the methods adopted to prepare young men for the public services.

In the presence of the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, Sir Charles Eliot found good augury. He hoped that the youth of Canton and the whole province would be encouraged to come and complete their education at the University.

The Vice-Chancellor announced, amid applause, a munificent gift of $50,000 by Mr. Ho Fook towards the building of a school of physiology.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Law was then conferred on Sir Francis Lugard, in absentia; Sir Stewart Lockhart, His Majesty's Commissioner at Weihaiwei; Mr. Cecil Clementi and Mr. R. F. Johnston, District Officer and Magistrate at Weihaiwei; M. Finot; Sir Robert Ho Tung; Captain Pelliot; Mr. Jeme Tien-yew, the well-known Chinese engineer and Dr. Wu Lien-teh, besides eight degrees of the Faculty of Medicine, three of Arts and twelve of Engineering.

Then the Chancellor of the University made a speech, in which he recalled the munificence of Sir Robert Ho Tung, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company and several Chinese and European contributors, emphasising that scholarships have been given by the President of the Republic, the provincial governments of Kwangtung, Yunnan, Chihli and Hupeh and the municipal government of Peking.

Sir Charles Eliot continued: "The compliment the Civil Governor of Kwangtung has paid us in personally attending this ceremony is extremely gratifying evidence of the continued interest and good-will of the provincial government of Kwangtung. I would fain believe that the successive governments of this Colony have not been unmindful of the responsibility we owe to China and her people. This University is one more instance of our desire to promote the welfare of China and her people."

The Governor, Sir Francis May, last night gave a banquet in honor of the distinguished Chinese visitors to Hongkong.

Austrian Government Resigns From Office

Forced Out By Emperor; Spitzmuller New Premier; Berchtold May Return

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, December 13.—A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian Government has resigned and Alexander Spitzmuller is forming a Cabinet.

The message states that the resignation of the Ministry is due partly to the opposition of a number of German Deputies and partly to a question of constitutional relationship with Hungary.

The resignation of the Premier, Dr. von Koerber, has caused an immense sensation in Vienna, where the Emperor of Austria's move is regarded as revolutionary and indicating his intention to restore the regime of absolutism.

The Emperor personally requested Dr. von Koerber to resign. No explanation is forthcoming, but the request is undoubtedly due to the growing political anarchy.

It is reported that the Emperor Charles previously conferred with Count Tisza. The latter, in a speech at Buda-Pest, on Tuesday, admitted that Austria-Hungary took the first step in the direction of offering peace.

Dr. Spitzmuller is a director of the Viennese Credit Anstalt and insignificant politically. It is believed that Count von Berchtold will return to the Foreign Office.

Mines in Atlantic; Oil-Tanker on Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ferrol, December 13.—A Dutch steamer reports that it passed an oil-tank steamer in flames and saw four floating mines in the Atlantic.

The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 50.9 and the minimum 29.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 52.6 and 28.0.

Britain to Increase Army by a Million

Total War Expenditure Now Is £3,852,000,000; Financial Means Not in Doubt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—The supplementary estimate provides for an additional million men for the army, making a total of five millions.

Mr. A. Bonar Law stated in the House of Commons, today, that the total war expenditure of Great Britain was £3,852,000,000. He believed they would be able to maintain the present rate of expenditure long enough to ensure that financial causes would not prevent victory. Mr. Reginald McKenna had promised him his fullest support in his difficult task.

Tsar's Foreign Office Under M. Pokrowski

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, December 13.—M. Pokrowski, the Comptroller of the Empire, has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

President To Attend Army Examinations

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, December 15.—President Li Yuan-hung left for Paotingfu this morning, to preside at the final examinations of the Military Academy. He will return this afternoon.

FRENCH HEAVILY SHELLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 14.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There have been vigorous enemy bombardments in the Blaches, La Maisonette and Barleux sectors. A *coup-de-main* against the salient north of Four-de-Paris, in the Argonnes, enabled us to destory some mine-works and capture prisoners.

American Doctors Care for French Wounded

American surgeons and nurses are doing a large part of the hospital work in France. Many of them have been decorated by the French Government. This photograph shows a scene on the veranda of the American Field Hospital at Neuilly, France, where two African troopers, convalescent, have consented to pose with two of the Red Cross nurses.

NEW BRITISH MINISTERS TO BE SAVED ELECTION

Lord Devonport is Food Controller and Sir Joseph Maclay Shipping Controller

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—A Bill will be introduced to the House of Commons, today, provisionally dispensing with the necessity for the re-election of Ministers.

The following corrections are made in the new Cabinet: Lord Devonport, Food Controller; Sir Joseph Maclay, Shipping Controller.

Monastir Is Shelled; Civilian Casualties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 14.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: The enemy bombarded the whole Monastir front and also the town itself, causing casualties among the civilian population. We effectively replied.

British Trade Union Journal Suppressed

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 12.—It is reported from the Hague that the weekly paper Trade Union has been suppressed by a British tribual for the whole duration of the war. The tribunal sentenced the editor and the publisher to severe punishment.

TSAI AO'S REMAINS

It was first decided that the late General Tsai Ao's remains should be conveyed back on board a cruiser to his native Hunan for burial and December 15 was the date fixed for departure from this port. But owing to the limited space on the cruiser Shuyu, which is too small to accommodate the large number of relatives and friends of the deceased, who will accompany the coffin, the C.N. s.s. Kiangkwan has been chartered for the purpose.

The cortege will start from the Szechuen Guild to the wharf at 8 a.m. tomorrow, and the same route through which the coffin was carried on the 5th inst. will be traversed. The steamer will sail tomorrow night.

British Taking Action In Capt. Blaikie's Case Law Tells Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that the Government is taking such action as it thinks necessary in the case of Captain Blaikie, of the s.s. Caledonia, who was taken prisoner by a German submarine.

'SLEEPING BEAUTY' AIDS WAR FUNDS ONCE MORE

Performance At Country Club For Prisoners Is Well Attended

A "repeat" performance of "The Sleeping Beauty" was given at the Country Club yesterday afternoon when an audience of about three hundred enjoyed a very charming entertainment. The play, which was given in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund, was written by Mrs. R. C. Phillippo and it was brilliantly carried off by twenty or so of Shanghai's talented children. There were a couple of unavoidable changes from the first cast, Miss Enid Butler and Miss Nowelle Billings being absent owing to indisposition: but their respective parts were splendidly handled by Miss Minnie Stewart, who combined the role of Prince Charming with that of the nurse, and Miss Elaine Phillippo, who undertook the part of the Queen.

All the children completely entered into the spirit of the work and the result was a truly delightful performance on which the little artists are to be sincerely congratulated. Among those who took part were Misses Terese Dunne, Nancy Truman, M. Ravens, and Gwen Levy—in a most attractive ballet dance—Miss Sheila Stanley, a most admirable "Villain," and the Misses Barbara Walker and Doris Bailey. The "men" parts were taken by Masters John Marshall, Reggie Stanley, Francis Jack, Otis Maitland, Hugh Truman and Ronald Herlofsen.

Sweets and programs were sold by a number of pretty youngsters under Mrs. H. E. Shadgett and their sales helped on a goodly balance.

Mrs. N. G. Maitland proved a very efficient accompanist.

ISLAND OF SYRA SEIZED BY VENIZELIST TROOPS

Provisional Government Proposes Shortly to Annex Remainder of the Cyclades

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Syra, December 12.—Venizelist troops have landed at Sermopolis and annexed the island of Syra. The remainder of the Cyclades will shortly be annexed.

Strict Armed Neutrality Greeks' Policy In Future

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, December 12.—The Budapest paper Az Est reports from Sofia that wireless communication between Athens and Sofia has now been established. The Greek Government announces that, in future, it will strictly observe an armed neutrality, will make no more concessions to the Entente and will consider any new provocation as a casus belli.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Dec. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Dec. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Dec. 21
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 23
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Dec. 16
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Dec. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Dec. 24
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Dec. 30
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador..... Jan. 2
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. Dec. 23
Per P. & O. s.s. Novara Dec. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Dec. 31
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 6

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about December 18, per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.

The French mail of November 12 is due at Hongkong on Dec. 20, and here on Saturday, December 23. Left Singapore on December 10, per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic.

The French mail of November 29 is due at Hongkong on January 4, and here on January 8. Left Marseilles on November 29, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

HOPES FOR PEACE BY GERMAN OFFER ARE FADING AWAY

No Proposal Has Yet Reached London, Parliament Is Assured

POLICY UNALTERED

Holland Says 'Frightfulness' To be Extended If Terms Rejected

400 U-BOATS READY

Germ-Bombs and Deadlier Weapons Than Ever To Be Employed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that, up to the present, no peace proposal has reached the Government.

Mr. Bonar Law reminded the House that Mr. Asquith, in moving the last vote of credit, declared that the Allies required adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future. "That is still our policy. That is still the determination of the Government." (Prolonged cheers.)

Comments from all over the world show that profound disappointment is awaiting Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg if he imagined that his offer of peace would impress neutrals, while it is already manifest that the only result of his speech has been to bring the Entente Powers closer together. Everywhere, the offer is condemned as a mere political maneuver.

It is anticipated in Holland that the rejection of the offer by the Allies will be used as an excuse for greater frightfulness. German agents are already disseminating rumors in Holland that 400 submarines are ready to blockade Great Britain, Dutch ships will only be allowed to pass under German escort, germ-laden bombs will be scattered over London and new and more deadly inventions will be generally employed.

Won't Trap Allies

Paris, December 13.—The German Chancellor's peace proposals are described by the French press as a clumsy ruse, into which the Allies are not willing to be trapped. They contain no territorial, political or other conditions which could serve as a basis for discussion.

Germany will endeavor to throw the blame of all further bloodshed on the Entente. Her device is too obvious.

Another motive is one of internal policy, due to the necessity of making the German people accept the sufferings and sacrifices of a third winter campaign. To that effect, the German Government hopes to make the German people believe that the Allies are unwilling to treat.

Germany is compelled to talk of peace, but she does it as vaguely as possible, in the hope of creating disunion among her enemies and keeping her own coalition together, but the Allies are aware that a peace made now would leave Germany more victorious than she can hope to be under the most favorable circumstances later.

Briand Talks of Clumsy Snare

The Chamber of Deputies, by 314 votes to 165, after a speech by M. Briand, the Premier, voted confidence that the new Government would vigorously prosecute the war. The Premier described Germany's vague peace proposals as a clumsy snare, meant to divide the Allies and disturb and demoralise their peoples. The Allies would return a definite and concerted reply, but, at present, he was justified in saying that France would not do less that the revolutionary convention did under similar circumstances.

M. Briand continued:—"I should be very culpable if I did not warn the country to be careful in face of an

enemy who has mobilised his whole civilian population, is working at white heat to increase his armaments and is forcing the inhabitants of the invaded territories to labor on his behalf." He denounced the German Chancellor's offer to France.

Fresh Trap, Says Russia

Petrograd, December 14.—Authoritative opinion states that the German peace proposal is a fresh trap. A premature peace would be a terrible mistake and the Allies must proceed to final triumph.

Australia Calls It Bluff

Melbourne, December 14.—The press unanimously denounces the German peace bluff. The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth, in a speech yesterday, said that a peace was impossible which did not provide for the evacuation of territory belonging to the Allies, compensation for the victims and punishment for the perpetrators of outrages.

U.S. To Be Only An Agent

Washington, December 14.—The German peace Note, accompanied by a confidential report from the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, outlining the affairs which led up to the German Chancellor's overtures, has been received and is now before President Wilson. It is not indicated whether President Wilson will add anything to the Note prior to its immediate transmission to the Allies.

Mr. Wilson has cancelled his engagements and has conferred with Colonel House, his former emissary to Europe. It is understood that the United States Government will merely act as an agent in transmitting the German peace Note to the Entente.

German Persuasion

Amsterdam, December 14.—The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a remarkable article, written in a tone of studied moderation, endeavoring to persuade the Entente to accept the offer of peace made by the German Chancellor. It says that, although they are not yet known, Germany's peace proposals will be found to be moderate. The great majority of Germans are anxious for a lasting peace.

No Peace Before 1918

London, November 12.—J. L. Garvin, writing in the Observer, predicts that unless the Entente Allies come to more vigorous decisions the war will be prolonged far into 1918, as "the result of the new outburst of German energy on all sides and the unity of direction under von Hindenburg."

"The Allies in the east have perpetrated almost every blunder left to them to commit," writes Mr. Garvin, "after a previous record of mismanagement that seemed well nigh exhaustive. The prospect is not disastrous, but it is disagreeable, as the fault is reparable only at the cost of several million avoidable casualties and thousands of millions in money which might have been saved.

"The glorious chapter of the allied offensive on the Somme is closed. The new chapter is beginning, as the Germans have fully recovered their morale. There will be no breaking through by the Allies on the west this year, nor will there be any extensive withdrawal of the German lines between Arras and Noyon."

'Peace? When? Where?' Asks Tsar of Bulgarians

Ferdinand Says 'The World Looked to America, To That Grand Nation and Great People of George Washington, to Produce a Prince of Peace Who Would Lead a Mad and Exhausted Europe Back Into the Path of Peace; the World Has Been Disappointed'

By Karl H. von Wiegand
(*The New York World*)

Sofia (via Amsterdam and London), Nov. 11.—"Peace? Did you say peace? When? Where? So we end!"

King Ferdinand emphasised his exclamation and sharp questions, in answer to my query, with eloquent but deprecating gestures of outstretched hands, which seemed to say: "Show me!"

"Where is the man who can make peace?"

The King shook his head. Then, turning suddenly to Crown Prince Boris: "Can you see peace in sight, my son?"

The heir to the throne of Greater Bulgaria answered with a shake of his head:

"Light, peace and the Prince of Peace always have come out of the East," I suggested.

"True," the King responded quickly. "But this time the world expected him from the West—the New World. It was there that the light which it was hoped would pierce the chaos and darkness of the European shambles was expected to arise.

"The world looked to America—to that grand Nation and great people of George Washington, to produce the Prince of Peace who would lead a mad and exhausted Europe back into the path of peace, civilisation and culture. The world has been disappointed. Peace? Yes. Who does not desire peace, but when, where, how? Where is the man who can show the way?"

Three-Hour Chat With King

King Ferdinand I., Tsar of the Bulgarians, received me today in the Royal Palace. An audience planned originally for perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes was extended into an informal and intensely interesting chat of about three hours, and was, next to my much shorter talk with the Pope, perhaps the most interesting conversation I have had with any statesman or ruler in my fifteen years of journalistic career. It is to be regretted that I cannot write an interview. Of all the interviews I have written, it would be by far the most interesting. It afforded me, however, an opportunity to study the many-sided, brilliant, versatile, remarkably gifted and most romantic figure on any European throne today.

His career since the days he was in the United States as a young man, his acceptance of the Bulgarian throne against the warning entreaties of his friends, after the Bulgarians had dethroned and run Prince Alexandria Battenberg out of the country, his defiance of Russia and his meeting of the plotting and machinations to dethrone him, during which his life has been in constant danger; his bringing Bulgaria to that point where it is a power Europe must reckon with, is more romantic than any of the novels of Anthony Hope.

'The Old Black Man'

The chief of the King's priv. Cabinet, Dobrovitsch, a dark, medium-sided man of most pleasing manners and much influence, to whom the King referred affectionately as the "old black man with a heart of gold," received me. He has served the King as private secretary and chief of the privy Cabinet for more than twenty-five years with unswerving loyalty and fidelity. He was educated at the American College in Constantinople.

King Ferdinand is very democratic and lives in democratic, even if royal, simplicity. Some of the American Embassies and many Fifth Avenue palaces of American millionaires have more numerous and more gorgeously uniformed lackeys than Ferdinand I., in Plaus de Sophia.

Dobrovitsch conducted me up the broad, red-carpeted stairs, to the second floor, to the private apartment of the King, where he turned me over to Col. Stojanoff, the King's "Fluegeladjudant," or personal aide-de-camp, whose son is also receiving a more or less American education at Robert College at the present time.

The King's anteroom is a veritable arsenal. The walls are covered with every variety of arms and weapons, from ancient to most modern. On a table in the center of the room stands a large model of a modern field gun. An orderly announced that the King was ready to receive me and conducted me to the door of the King's private workroom.

Cordial Greeting by King

The Tsar of the Bulgarians came forward and greeted me with that graceful, genial courtesy which one always associates with the French. The broad-shouldered, well-set figure of the Tsar was attired in a simple field uniform, with epaulets crossed with the baton of a Field Marshal. On his breast he wore the Pour le Merite medal of the first class.

Many books and art objects were on the tables and about the room, which was finished with elegant simplicity and artistic taste. There was evidence that Tsar Ferdinand is a connoisseur of art and a lover of music and books.

The Tsar turned and presented me to "My son," a slender, supple young man about twenty-two, of dark complexion, with very keen eyes and an alert manner.

It was some time before I was certain whether it was Crown Prince Boris or his brother, Prince Cyril. It was Boris.

Taking a chair between the King, or the Tsar, as the Bulgarians call their ruler, and the Crown Prince, I asked Ferdinand for his views on the possibilities of peace as seen from the Balkans. His answer I already have given. We drifted, or rather the Tsar led the way, into an easy conversation of the utmost informality, in which many phases of world policies, the European situation, the war and possibilities of peace were touched upon, in what the King himself described as "a most undiplomatic manner."

Interviews the Interviewer

Much of the time, however, I had a feeling that he was giving the Crown Prince a practical lesson and demonstration in "how to interview the interviewer." Every now and then, when I put a question to him, the King first would turn to Boris, as if to say: "This is how we do that."

Among his many other accomplishments, King Ferdinand is a linguist. Besides Russian, Bulgarian, Spanish, Hungarian, Turkish and Greek, he speaks wonderful French and goes from German into French and then into English. He is a botanist of no mean ability and might be a professor of natural science.

He has a wonderful knowledge of history, from which he drew frequent parallels to illustrate, compare or emphasise his points of view.

He has an external, sensitive nature. Frequently he would turn to Boris to confirm his views or to ask the Crown Prince for his opinion. Boris took a lively interest and part in the conversation.

The Crown Prince made an impression upon me of being a quick, bright, keenly alert young man of very democratic and engaging manners, and I can understand the great popularity which he enjoys with the Bulgarian people and the army, which I was assured in all circles were very fond of him.

I did not find him at all as described by "the man who dined with the Kaiser" at Nisch. He has the rank of Major in the army and the reputation of being a hard worker.

Third War for Boris

Though only twenty-two, he has participated in his third war. In army circles he has received much credit for being no mean strategist and has shown great ability in the study of strategy. In the big battle of Dobrudja he was with the Third Army, which broke through the Rumanian - Russian - Constanza - Cernavoda line, and received much credit for his military ability.

Even the very critical German General Staff officers, who are difficult to please and grudging with their praise, even to Princes, speak well of him.

A very sympathetic bond seems to exist between father and son. I gathered from the conversation that the King has initiated the Crown Prince into much of his clever statecraft, and that Ferdinand confers with him frequently and withholds few state secrets from him. He seemed especially well versed in the military situation, and has his father's cool objective way of looking at things.

All in all, making due allowance for his years, I doubt whether Boris need fear comparison with the heir of any throne in Europe.

Ferdinand of Bulgaria is the most astute diplomat and cleverest statesman among the central powers. That, at least, is the impression made upon me during my three hours' talk with him. Certainly he outranks any I have met and talked with personally. He has a rare sense of humor, simple graciousness and the faculty of playing off one factor against another down to a fine art.

This has enabled him to smooth away difficulties which often have confronted him. In the political chess game in the Balkans and Southeastern Europe he has been, and still is, the master player. The King described himself as more than an admirer—as almost a worshipper of "the great George Washington," and spoke of his two brothers, who have been much in the United States, as having been "fanatical Americans."

Puzzled by New America

But Ferdinand found what, to him, was an "incomprehensible gulf" between what he termed the principles of Washington and what he characterised as the principles involved in the dual attitude of America today—"humanitarian on one side, prolongation of the war on the other hand."

The Tsar did not know and was visibly surprised and deeply impressed when I told him that America had fed and was still feeding Belgians and the population in the occupied districts of Northern France, and especially when he was informed of the sum American philanthropy had devoted and was devoting to that purpose.

"Those are huge sums," he remarked.

He frankly said that that was wholly new to him. When I touched upon the Bulgarian army and people, the Tsar became almost eloquent over their patriotism, their spirit of self-sacrifice and their willingness to do with little, as shown through almost four years of three wars, and declared that for fighting ability, few requirements and endurance, the Bulgarian soldier is without a peer.

It developed from figures given to me by Ferdinand that Bulgaria, in proportion to her small population, has put more soldiers in the field in this war than any other nation.

Very much an idealist by nature, Ferdinand is anything but an illusionist. He sees things as they are, and his career has shown almost intuitive political foresight. He is what Germans call a "Realpolitiker," one of the most remarkable and romantic figures in Europe.

The world will hear of him.

'PUSS IN BOOTS'

Booking for "Puss in Boots" opened yesterday morning. The first arrival appeared outside Moutrie's at 6 a.m. and by 7 o'clock a waiting list of at least 20 was posted. When the doors were thrown open a crowd surged in and within half an hour the Circle had gone and most of the Stalls.

Today's booking will proceed at ordinary prices.

BRITISH REPULSE RAIDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: Patrols endeavoring to enter our trenches eastward of Armentieres were driven off. We bombarded the enemy's trenches in the nighborhood of Festubert, Neuve Chapelle and Ypres.

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2 qts. Old Tom Gin
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2 qts. Graves (a dry White Wine)
2 qts. Medoc (French Claret)
1 pt. Bourgogne
1 qt. Fine Old Sherry
1 pt. Nuyens' Peppermint
1 pt. Nuyens' Curacao (Red or White)

Contents of a $15.00 Hamper:
1 pt. Sparkling Nuits Extra Dry Régnier, Moser & Co.
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1 qt. Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvernier) Jean de Montmollin
2 qts. St. Estephe A de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Sassella Schneller, Calonder & Co.
1 qt. Moulin à Vent (Burgundy) Régnier, Moser & Co.
1 „ Old Tom Gin
1 „ French Vermouth Noilly-prat
1 „ Old Pale Brandy Jules Robin & Co.
1 „ Port Wine (full moon) Thomas C. Sandeman

Contents of a $20.00 Hamper:
1 qt. Champagne Extra Dry Louis Roederer
2 qts. Graves Royal Sec. A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvernier) Jean de Montmollin
2 qts. Margaux A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Cortaillod (Red) Caves du Palais .. Wavre, S. A.
1 qt. Pommard (Guichard-Potheret) or Regnier-Moser & Co.
1 „ Peppermint .. Get Frères.
1 „ Elixir (a liqueur similar to Chartreuse Les Fils de P. Bardinet (or one pint D.O.M.)
1 „ Port Wine (full moon) Thomas C. Sandeman
1 „ Sherry Fine Old Oloroso Matthew Clark & Sons

Contents of "All Swiss" $21.00 Hamper:
2 qts. Swiss Champagne Cuvée Reservée .. Mauler & Co.
3 „ Neuchâtel White (Château d'Auvernier) Jean de Montmollin
1 qt. Dézaley White Henri Contesse
1 „ Swiss Johannisberg White Henri Contesse
1 „ Dôle du Valais Red E. Gilliard & Co.
1 qt. Cortaillod Red (Caves du Palais) .. Wavre, S. A.
1 „ Vermouth au quina Kübler et Romang
1 „ Kirschwasser Kübler et Romang
1 „ Gentiane Kübler et Romang
and free of charge, one tin Gruyère Cream Cheese.

Contents of a $25.00 Hamper:
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1 pt. Champagne Extra Dry Louis Roederer
3 qts. Graves Royal Sec. A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ Chateau Pavell de Luze A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Neuchatel White (Caves du Palais) Wavre, S. A.
1 „ Pommard (Guichard Potheret) or Regnier-Moser & Co.
1 pt. Peppermint .. Get Freres
1 qt. Five stars Brandy (V.O.C.B.) Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Sherry, Fine Old Oloroso Matthew Clark and Sons

Contents of a $45.00 Hamper:
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1 qt. Clos Blanc de Vougeot Régnier, Moser & Co.
2 qts. Chambertin Régnier, Moser & Co.
2 „ Château Vedrines A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ Chateau Léoville A. de Luze et Fils
1 qt. Cognac Extra Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Bénedictine (D. O. M.)
1 „ Kirschwasser Kübler et Romang

Contents of $60.00 Hamper "DE LUXE"
3 qts. Champagne Extra Dry, Vintage 1906 Louis Roederer
2 „ Château Yquem A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ Château Margaux A. de Luze et Fils
2 „ La Tâche Romanée Régnier, Moser & Co.
1 qt. Cognac Extra Bisquit-Dubouché & Co.
1 „ Eau de vie de Marc de Vougeot Régnier, Moser & Co.
1 „ Sherry Extra, Gout Anglais A. de Luze et Fils

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Conscription in Great Britain Hailed in Italy as a Miracle

Brutality of Assault on Belgium Revived Ancient Anglo-Saxon Virtues, Says Signor Luzzatti, Minister Of Finance, to Veterans of 1866

(From our own correspondent)

Rome, November 1.—On the Piazza San Marco at Venice was commemorated the separation of Venice from the grip of the Austrians; and medals were given to a hundred veterans, who fought in 1866; also to some scores of national heros of the present war. Afterwards, at the 'Palazzo ducale,' Signor Luzzatti, Minister of Finance, in the presence of Minister Scialoja, and members of the Army and Navy, made an address to the allied nations. Here are some extracts from this address:

"In consequence of her liberation in 1866, Venice always had the clear intuition of national perils, and she had to yield to the opportunities of the Triple Alliance.

"What moral beauty this war has brought to light in the ranks of the combatants for the cause of civilisation! Look at this admirable nation of France! Alsace-Lorraine, violently separated from their mother in 1871, became the purifying aroma, which re-constituted the welfare of the French nation. France cannot perish, because she is immortal.

"The fury of the Teutonic aggression against Belgium revives the ancient Anglo-Saxon virtues, up to the extreme renunciation of the historical principle of individual liberty, in submitting, out of love for the country, rich and poor, patricians and workmen to compulsory conscription. Nothing but the brutality of the assault, the danger to see military despotism triumph out in this world, could work this miracle.

"Full of joy we witness the spectacle of Russia helping the reconstitution of the political unity of Poland and of Armenia, conceding civil equality, and little by little also political equality, to the religions differing from the dominating Church.

"Italy is reflected in Venice; with the whole Adriatic coast she suffers in silence; transfigured by the patriotism in the renewed Orient, she prepares herself to fill the office as great mediator in the world traffic, without any idea of monopoly; but for the reason of her admirable geographical position.

"This is the time for energetic actions. We must develop an economical power in our country, which counterbalances the charges of the war, sustained by a marvellous force. In the name of our city, in these tragic days, I salute Italy, reestablished at last in her natural boundaries."

* * *

Prisoners of War

The newspapers of Italy have begun a campaign against the treatment given to the Austrians who are interned in the concentration camps; where they are considered more like guests than prisoners of war. Of course the matter is slightly exaggerated, but it seems that at times the sacred duties of hospitality have been extended too far. One case is reported, as an illustration:

Near the beautiful Orvicto is situated one of the concentration camps. On the day of the taking of Gorizia by the Italian forces, the landlord of one of the buildings, just close to the concentration camp, hoisted the Italian flag. The lieutenant in charge of the Austrians went to him and asked, in order to avoid disturbances, if he would mind flying the flag in some other part of his house. In the meantime appeared the commandant, and arrested the obliging lieutenant, whereas the Italian *tricolor* continued in its first place to celebrate the victory.

The fault, it seems, is due to the numerous concentration camps, dispersed all over our Italy, which has not adopted the Austrian system of having only three very large camps for prisoners and it is also due to the fact that some of the officers in charge were before the war simple civilians, and therefore not perfectly fit for the service now demanded from them.

* * *

The Government is taking the matter in hand, wishing to dispense all the hospitality that is possible, but avoiding on the other hand all inadvisable exaggerations.

* * *

The Corriere della Sera relates an interesting episode of a fight in the high mountains:

A group of soldier Alpinists, fine shots, had received orders to prevent some enemy battalions in advanced posts from obtaining provisions.

Through a narrow lane on the slope of a hill, soldiers with ammunition and provisions were trying, now and then, to join their comrades; but the excellent aiming of the Alpinists put an end to every attempt.

One after the other they renewed these attempts—and one after the other, they were killed. Thus many had disappeared for good, when again another one arrived on the scene. The Alpinist aims at him—but suddenly his companion shouts: 'Stop it! That one carries the post!' and the enemy letter carrier passed along on his errand untouched! . . . The Post! They were letters from mothers to their sons—sweet words from the women! The Alpinist felt what those letters meant! One saw it, the other understood it—and the lane became sacred.

* * *

The Emigration Problem

It seems that notwithstanding the war a great many Italians emigrate to America. A circular-letter has been addressed to the Italian deputies, stating this alarming fact, and complaining of it all the more as the want of working-hands is so intensely felt in the agricultural regions of Italy.

* * *

The Question of the Exportation

The following was proposed at Milan by the committee of the anti-German association:

In the Consulates and in the Chambers of Commerce, commissions should be formed, who would be charged to receive all goods imported from Italy, and to distribute them amongst their real addresses, in order to avoid these importations being directed to the central empires; also that the food provisions should be put under control.

The Italian Government should further determine the wants of Switzerland, as regards Italian exportations; and at last, all Italian subjects, residing in Italy or in foreign countries who would contravene the preceding dispositions, should have to submit to the military tribunals; and the execution of sentences pronounced against them ought to be pursued even after the war, in the territories of the allied countries.

* * *

Professor Perrier of the Institut de France, has pointed out very interesting facts, relating the calm indifference of animals amidst the bombardment and devastation of the war.

He tells us that at Mort Homme a quail, during the fury of the fight, was quietly singing, just on the edge of a trench; and for three days she remained in the neighboring fields, in a rain of shells, working busily at her nest.

Even the most furious cannonades were at times unable to stop the beautiful singing of the nightingales.

A hare lived in a hole produced by a '210' shell, and for two months he regularly came out, looking for a meal in a field where there were more projectiles than grass.

The cats were seen walking along with all their dignity over the trenches; perfectly undisturbed by the big gun-shots.

Only the rats seemed to have grasped, at times, the situation; as during a terrible assault delivered by the Germans, which was checked by a terrific fire of the French artillery, legions of rats were seen to desert the German fields, and in a great hurry take refuge in the French camp.

Regarding the dogs one instance was remarked. A female, the pet of a regiment, having lived most happily with the soldiers, became terribly nervous when she gave birth to some little pups—as if she realised her maternal responsibilities.

* * *

The Minister for the Navy has given permission for the taking and producing of films for cinematographs, as a document of the accomplishments of the Navy. The Ministry will determine the right moment for its presentation to the public. The first to appear will be a series regarding the Allied Fleet at Salonica. Later on a diary of the war will be given, and a special office will have in charge the distribution of these films for zones or provinces, in order to enable the public to be instructed in the way the Navy has taken part in the great struggle.

The Government will accept tenders for the concession of the exhibition of these films, and the resulting funds will be delivered to charitable societies.

* * *

The Austro-German Penetration

We read in the Revue des lois which is published in Rome, that a great number of the hotels in Italy are under the management of Austrians and Germans.

The daily papers again announce the sequestration of German commercial houses and industrial establishments. The public is very much upset and surprised at the gigantic way in which the Austro-Germans have explored the country by their slow infiltration, and by their continous development in the different industrial and commercial branches of Italy.

Signor Fr. Carry, correspondent of the Corriere della Sera brings to our notice that investigations which have been undertaken furnished ample proofs that many of those Austrian or German establishments, supposed to be commercial houses, were nothing but institutions for espionage.

Roman papers persevere in urging confiscation of the Villa d'Este, at Tivoli, which belonged to the late Archduke Francis Ferdinand, and also of the Palazzo Cafforelli, near the Quirinal, the residence of the German Embassy.

All relations being broken off, one of the principal banks of Rome, the Bank Nast Kolb, a German house, is consequently liquidated.

* * *

War Measures

Economy in coal and light being a most vital question, a decree has been issued by the Lieutenant of the Kingdom, ordering all public places to close, from the 1st November, at 10.30 p.m.; and to open only at day break.

* * *

The Alley of Victory

In September last Mr. Lloyd George paid a visit to Verdun, and The Temps relates an interesting episode of this voyage.

One of his companions saw him, after gazing steadily at the horizon, pick up something, that he possibly believed to be a large bullet or a fragment of a shell. Quietly Lloyd George put this object in his pocket. "May I ask your Excellency, if what you picked up was a part of a shell?" "No," answered the Minister, "no, not at all! A chestnut only, a simple chestnut!" "And may I ask what you intend to do with it?" "To take it to England; I have a little cottage where I love to isolate myself, to see the roses growing. My garden soothes me; many unpleasant things, and many unpleasant people I forget there! Very well, this chestnut, picked from the heroic ground of Verdun, will be taken there; I will give it every possible care, and later on, if it pleases God, my garden will be richer by one Alley, which shall be my pet one—I will call it—the alley of Verdun;—or—the Alley of Victory!"

* * *

The statement of the German Chancellor, regarding the recall from Italy of the Prince von Bulow, Ambassador of Germany to the Quirinal, gave cause to the publication of two historical letters, of great interest at the present moment.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg stated at the Reichstag that the ambassador before leaving Rome communicated to the Italian Government that "the Italian Army fighting the Austrians would have to come face to face with the German troops."

The semi-official journal Tribuna, commenting upon these words wrote that Prince von Bulow delivered his message not at the time when Italy went to war, but during the course of the negotiations, adding, that "this threatening was employed as a means to intimidate Italy."

Now, the quasi-official organ of the German Chancellery, the Norddeutsche Tageszeitung, produces the two letters here included, elucidating this affair:

Berlin, May 22, 1915.

If the Italian Government breaks off its negotiations with the Austro-Hungarian Government, your excellency is asked to also demand his passports. If you leave Rome, you are invited to call the attention of Baron Sonnino to the fact that everywhere the Austro-Hungarian troops are intermingled with German troops; and that all attacks against the Austro-Hungarian troops will consequently at the same time be directed against the German troops.

Bethmann-Hollweg.

In answer to this Prince Bulow wrote from Rome:

Rome, May 23, 1915.

Your telegram has not reached me until after my last visit to Baron Sonnino. I have charged the Counsellor of the Embassy, von Hindenburg, to inform Mr. de Martino, Secretary-General of the Foreign Affairs, of its contents.

Mr. de Martino has answered that this was one of the gravest and most regrettable communications. If the German troops were to take immediately a serious action against the Italian troops, that might occasion in the Italian mind a feeling of hate towards Germany, which feeling had not previously existed.

In that way an abyss would open between the two nations, which it would be impossible to fill up, even after years of pacific work. Mr. de Martino was profoundly moved; I have never seen him thus before. When I left him, he insisted on pointing out several times that Germany and Italy had no opposed political interests.

He expressed the hope that this war may not be led with too great a violence, which finally would end in an irreparable rupture between the two countries.

Austrians Give A Concert On The Battle Line

Being musically inclined by nature, the Austrians have their music at the front just as they have it at home in times of peace. The picture shows a group of Austrian officers in a dug-out on the Galician front, enjoying a musical evening.

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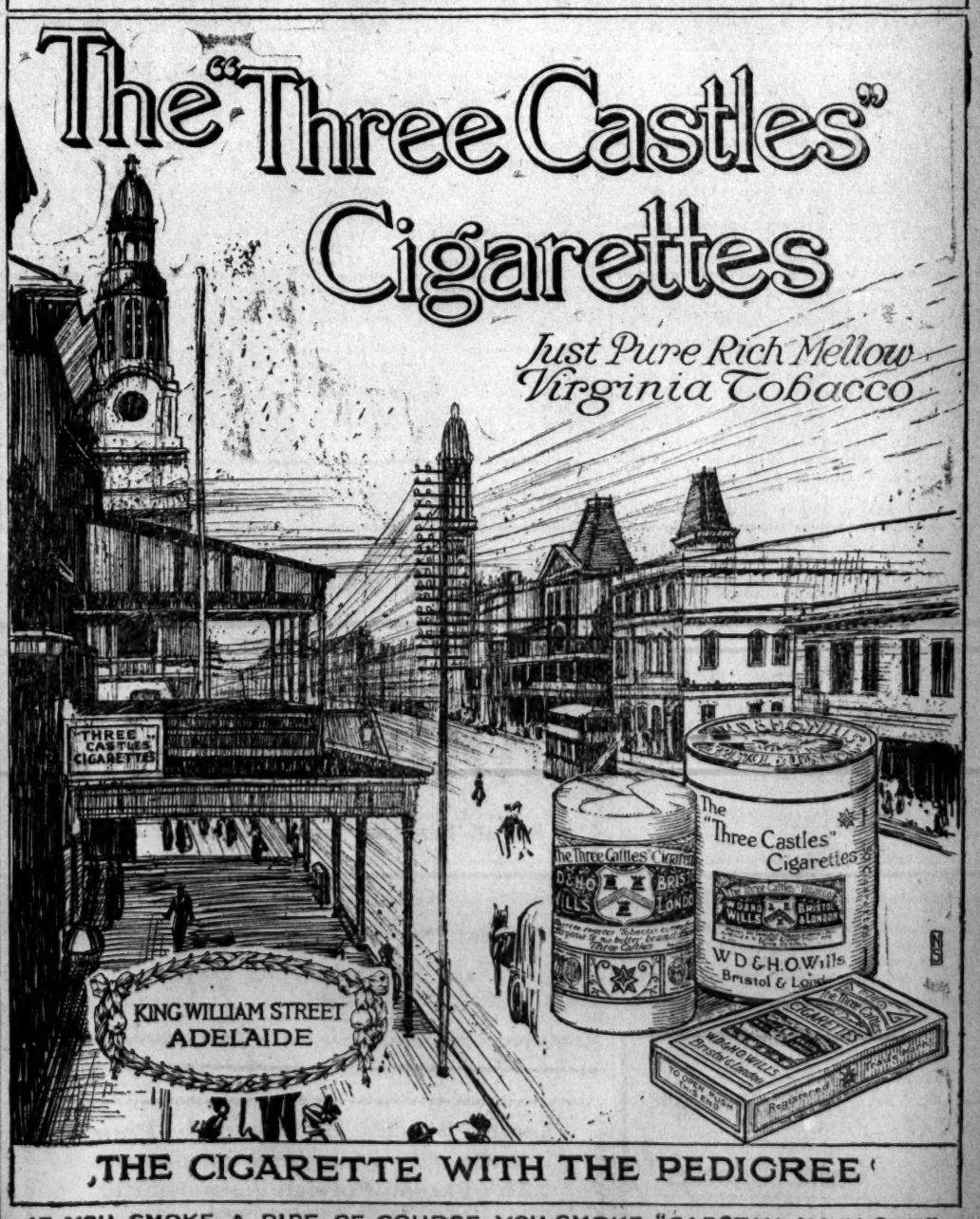
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News and Views in the World of Books

Our Eastern Question

New Volume By Former Editor Of The China Press

The following study of Mr. Thomas F. Millard's new book "Our Eastern Question." (The Century Company,) is taken from The North American Review. The book is now on sale in Shanghai:

For two reasons Mr. Millard's book about the internal conditions and the external situation of China is worthy to be read and carefully pondered.

In the first place, the author views events through a long perspective. Though he has a thesis to maintain—the thesis, namely that the United States should defend the "open door" doctrine in China, both for the protection of China and for the safeguarding of American interests—it is not apparent that his historic resume of Chinese affairs from the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war to the present is in any way biased by prepossession in favor of the policy he advocates. On the contrary, this resume is of independent value as an uncommonly thorough and intelligible summary of facts, extending through a period of sufficient length to warrant the drawing of inferences. The patience and skill with which the author reduces Far Eastern problems to their simplest terms, the evident moderation and maturity of the judgments he passes upon men and events, the freedom of his narrative from any merely jingoistic or alarmist tendency, are qualities which recommend the book to the reader who desires knowledge rather than argument.

In the second place, Mr. Millard, who has long resided in the Far East—formerely as correspondent for American publications, and for the last five years as editor of THE CHINA PRESS (Shanghai)—gives what may be called an American view of Chinese affairs from the inside. Although it may be that Mr. Millard's peculiar point of observation leads him to overstress the importance of American interests in China and the obligation of the United States to join in the solving of geographically distant world problems, or to overestimate the danger of America from Japan, the picture he makes from this standpoint of the Far Eastern problem as a whole is coherent and in its logical outlines convincing, whatever may be thought of its shading and color.

The dominating thought of Mr. Millard's treatise is, that the Hay Doctrine is a morally sound and practically sufficient policy—good for China, good for the United States, good for all the European Powers if they could be brought to accept it and without exception to observe it faithfully. As has been said, however, the value of the work as a whole does not hang altogether upon the truth of this leading idea.

The author begins with a discussion of the shift of policies and conditions in the Far East which, after the end of the Russo-Japanese war "upset the quasi-stability gained by general acceptance of the Hay Doctrine" and resulted in a "slump back to the sphere policy," fraught as that policy is with injustice and danger. In this connection, he reviews the failure of the Knox plan for the neutralisation of railroads in China, maintaining that Mr. Knox's efforts resulted at least in a sharp and timely definition of fundamental issues. It became clear, as a result of this failure, Mr. Millard concludes, that foreign nations asserted "the right to interfere in business transactions between American citizens and the Chinese Government, in violation of treaties between the United States and China, and of covenants of those Governments with China and the United States; a doctrine which is susceptible of world-wide application."

Mr. Millard then proceeds to tell the story of the Chinese Revolution and of the period of reconstruction which followed it. He describes, with what appears to be a real grasp of the situation, and with manifest sympathy, Yuan Shih-k'ai's difficult game of political finesse, while he dismisses Sun Yat-sen as "a sincere and patriotic man. . . . ignorant of conditions in China, of Chinese political problems, and of Chinese popular psychology." The result of the rebellion of 1913, in fact, convinced foreign residents of China that the alternative lay "between Yuan Shih-k'ai and chaos." It became evident, too, that "Chinese opinion was with the government and against reform by revolution." Moreover, in the opinion of Mr. Millard and other observers, it revealed the fact that Japan was "intriguing in a disturbing way in Chinese politics."

At this stage in Mr. Millard's discussion the reader probably will have been pretty fully convinced that the path of safety for China in its present state is that which Yuan Shih-k'ai attempted to follow; and that there exists in the country a body of conservative popular opinion that might have made that policy entirely successful. Young China, to be sure, "has fretted under Yuan's conservatism and so-called reactionary tendencies"; and "it is to the Young China element," adds Mr. Millard, "that China must look for regeneration. . . . but the day when Young China can be entrusted exclusively with the direction of the nation has not yet arrived."

Very interesting in connection with the whole problem of China's reconstruction is the author's discussion of the six-Power loan and of the effect upon China and upon American prestige in China of the withdrawal of American bankers from that loan. With great fullness the author develops his view of China's political and financial position and of the duty toward her of a friendly nation. In brief, since China must have loans if she is to become stable, and since loans are impossible without the security that government backing gives, it was not a friendly act on the part of our Government to withhold that backing. In other words, Mr. Millard holds, not illogically, that the same method which may be, and has been, used for the disintegration of China may be and ought to be used as a means to preserve her integrity. It is obvious that here is one of those cases in which the righteousness of theory (as represented by the principle of non-interference in another nation's affairs) and the righteousness which regards the immediate end do not coincide.

From this point onwards the treatise advances upon still more controversial ground; it becomes an effort to prove that Japan is by fixed policy hostile both to China and to the United States, while the United States, by right and logic, the best friend of China. Mr. Millard's analysis of Japanese policy, beginning with the seizure of Kiaochou, is thorough and impressive. His discussion of the effect upon the United States of Japan's belief in "irrepressible expansion" seems better founded than most of the arguments which advocates of preparedness have found to justify their fears of war. If the facts have not been generally appreciated in the United States Mr. Millard would find the explanation in those causes which he explains in his outspoken and interesting chapter upon "International Publicity and the Far East."

At lowest, it may be said of Mr. Millard's book as an argument for preparedness and for a positive American policy in China, that it makes a far deeper impression than do most arguments of similar tenor not only through its massing of important facts but also by virtue of what seems an unusual frankness—a quality that is easy to distinguish from mere rhetorical assertiveness.

Critical Reviews

Notwithstanding the invasion of automobiles and summer visitors the traditional New England virtues still reign supreme on Cape Cod, as Joseph C. Lincoln proves in *Mary-'Gusta* (Appletons), with a sure hold on his story and restraint such as he has shown in no previous book. His heroine is capable and level headed, whether as a child or as young woman, with an infallible sense of right that dispels all her difficulties. That she should seem invariably attractive and lovable in spite of this is an artistic triumph. She is a born manager, and in the little girl's handling of the bluff sea captain and his sweet tempered partner we find once more the farcical fun and quaint humor that is associated with Mr. Lincoln's Cape Cod.

The sense of impending tragedy hovers over it, however, and when the child becomes a woman the Cape and the fun recede into the background. The tragic story in which she and her friends and her lover are involved is gradually made clear to all of them, and while she bravely does her duty a solution is found for her troubles that is dignified and thoroughly in character with the simple, homely heroism of New England. The story hangs fire a little while the heroine is subjected to Boston culture on the precipitous slope of Pinckney street, which the author erroneously makes crooked; it would be pleasanter to spend that time in the nautical atmosphere of the Cape. The book is thoroughly enjoyable and human and the people in it are true to nature and delightful. Penrod and Sam. (Doubleday, Page and Co.) By Booth Tarkington. ($1.35 Gold)

For the many readers who have laughed over the escapades of his boy hero Booth Tarkington offers further advantures, as funny as those previously recorded, in *Penrod and Sam* (Doubleday, Page and Co.). Sam, as berore, is only a shadow of his chief, for Penrod must hold the center of the stage, not only because it is his nature to but because the author wishes to analyse his moods and thoughts. Mark Twain and Judge Shute were content to let their youngsters expound themselves and Mr. Tarkington himself wisely followed that course when recalling the troubles of seventeen. In this earlier stage the little negroes are as funny and natural as ever, so that we regret that we do not have more of them. Their share in the panther episode is excruciating. So is Penrod's own performance when he reads aloud in school his sister's love letter as his composition. In the other scrapes that the boys get into, scrapes such as most grown men can recall in their own experience, the author finds it necessary to explain the psychology of the boy, which may satisfy adult readers, but must detract from the interest for readers of the hero's own age.

The Dark Tower. (The Century Company). By Phyllis Bottome. ($1.35 Gold).

There is great cleverness in the extremely well written story which Phyllis Bottome calls *The Dark Tower* (The Century Company). It opens in a tone of farce with the quarrels of an aristocratic English family, whose members all use violent, blustering language to disguise excellent qualities and all emotions. The son, a distinguished army officer, is as uncouth as the rest; he marries out of contrariness a girl with a pretty face, who is tricky and mercenary and wholly destitute of tact. He bribes her into giving him a child, and, on finding out that she lies practically drops her, though he loves his little boy. The price he has paid is staying in England instead of joining his regiment in India, and the consequence to him is that he develops consumption owing to the climate. So far the story is pure farce, the unpleasant features being disguised by bright epigrams. The hero, who is 37, is sent to Davos to be cured, his wife refusing to accompany him. There he is somehow transformed. He becomes interested in a sprightly, unselfish girl of 19, and when he finds that he has fallen in love with her, he summons his best friend, tells him to make up to the girl, who needs protection, runs away himself and does the things the doctor has forbidden. The girl, however, loves him and follows him; they do not run off together out of regard for each other. The friendship between the two men and the love scenes are described finely. The hero's lungs are gone by this time, but the war breaks out and he has the luck to be killed in battle after saving his friend's life. The separate bits of this story are worked out brilliantly, but they do not hang together; the characters are cleverly drawn puppets that keep repeating the same note; the workmanship leaves nothing to be desired; it is the inspiration that is at fault.

The Shining Adventure. (Harpers). By Dana Burnet. ($1.30 Gold)

A small boy with a lively imagination is sadly neglected by those who should look after him in Dana Burnet's *The Shining Adventure* (Harpers). He belongs to the class that is admitted into Gramercy Park and is sorry for the ragged children who can only peek through the bars. He dreams of buying the park and letting the children in, so he starts out, armed with his sword and carrying the contents of his savings bank, while his guardians are busy with their own concerns, and wanders east into the streets where the poor children live. There he meets with adventures; he protects a little crippled girl, he fights another boy and assumes the leadership of his gang, he treats them to rides on a merry go round and to sweets, and he is fed and sheltered for the night by poor people. When morning comes he leads the crowd of children to the park, which he has bought for a shining penny and to which he has a key. He is run down by an automobile in front of the house he lives in while trying to save his crippled friend. The accident brings the woman who had adopted him to her senses and she carries out his ideas while he is recovering. This would be a pretty story for children if the author had not used it to convey satirically a good many lessons to grown up people; the need of open places for the children to play in, the wasting of time and efforts in organised philanthropy when neglecting the opportunities to help that are at hand, and other more painful matters. Incidentally he sets right an elderly love affair and humiliates a worldly bishop. The little hero and the cripple are charming; the grown people are interesting; there is poetry and humor as well as morality in the tale. So long as it is a fairy tale we could have wished that a bit of the good luck that came to the others might have fallen to the share of the good Bad Woman.

The Unknown Wife. (Edward J. Clode. New York). By Louis Tracy. ($1.35 Gold)

Having decided to tell an adventure story in *The Unknown Wife* (Edward J. Clode, New York) Louis Tracy does not stint his hand. His hero, an American who is the victim of a South American revolution, is about to be shot, when he is persuaded to marry a woman whose face he does not see. Thereby he obtains a chance to fool the soldiers who are to shoot him, and to escape ultimately to an American vessel. He finds that the girl he has married is on board, but cannot make out which woman it is. Then comes an elaborate and detailed shipwreck on the Patagonian coast, which leaves the hero, another man and two girls as the sole survivors. The perils on land are fully as great as those on the water, one hair-breath escape following on the other. The author gives them time to recover, but deliberately skips that period, as he does not care for Robinson Crusoe experiences. They find a boat in which to escape, but run into dangerous sea currents and into savages instead. By this time the hero is in love and so are the other couple, but he has not found out which girl is his wife, which is a strain on the reader's credulity. After they are rescued by a passing ship, having secured a pirate's treasure meanwhile, the right girl finally confesses to the marriage. The reason for her behavior may seem inadequate, but by that time the story is nearly ended and the reader is as willing as the hero is to have that business settled. It is an exciting and ingeniously contrived story, containing many curious bits of information.

Contraband. (A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago). By Randall Parrish. ($1.35 Gold)

A thriller of the seas that puts the moving picture dramas to shame has been written by Randall Parrish in *Contraband* (A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago). A young woman hides herself on the yacht of a rich man, who has invited on board a party of financiers and the hero, who has been a sea captain. Off Montauk Point the yacht is run down by a coaster, and the hero finds himself adrift in a small boat with the young woman and a despicable millionaire. They are picked up by a tramp steamer laden with munitions of war for Germany, which had been struck by lightning and had lost her officers. The owner is on board and puts the hero in command, persuading him with the girl's backing to try to get the vessel to Hamburg. The crew objects and is bribed by the millionaire to mutiny. Then there are lively times on board, the ship passing from the control of one party to that of the other repeatedly till the mutineers abandon the ship in the boats, intending to row to Newfoundland. The hero with his men gets possession, a storm arises and the steamer picks up the boat with the ringleaders. Then the owner runs amuck, kills many of the survivors, including the millionaire, and sets fire to the vessel. The hero, the girl and half a dozen others escape in a boat, and are nearly sinking when they run across a yacht full of dead men and of treasure. After some more violent deaths the survivors sail into port; by that time the hero has won the love of the girl. It is a strenuous tale which keeps the hero hard at work with no time for rest.

Cupid in Oilskins. (Fleming H. Revell Company). By J. J. Bell. ($1.00 Gold)

A pretty girl works havoc with the crew of a patrol boat in J. J. Bell's *Cupid in Oilskins* (Fleming H. Revell Company), but when she has picked out the one she likes she sticks to him in his adversity. He has missed the chance to fire at an enemy's submarine through stage fright and is forbidden the house by the girl's patriotic uncle. His shipmates hold by him, especially an amusing cockney and an awkward Scot, and so does the girl, until he gets the chance to distinguish himself. The submarine sinks the patrol boat, but before she goes down the youth gets a shot at the submarine which blows her up. There is much less Scottish dialect in this short story than is usual with Mr. Bell, but just as much genial humor.

The Agony Column. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company). By Earl Derr Biggers. ($1.25 Gold)

Borrowing the idea from "Marjory Daw," Earl Derr Biggers allows the ingenious mystery tale which he constructs out of the personal advertisements in *The Agony Column* (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis) to collapse after it has served its purpose. Filled with sudden surprises as a condensed mystery story must be, it is by no means as improbable as the love tale to which it is appended. Both are entertaining, and in them the author is able to slip in some of his impressions of London.

The Wishing Moon. (Doubleday, Page and Co.) By Louis Dutton. ($1.35 Gold)

The seamy side of life in a small New England town is shown by Louise Dutton in *The Wishing Moon* (Doubleday, Page and Co.). Society is divided into two classes, the well to do, who are dependent on the town autocrat, and the workingmen who are treated as outcasts. The great man is a sensuous tyrant fawned upon by all the women in the community, a loathsome condition that permeates the story from beginning to end. The heroine, first as a small child and later as a young girl, is neglected by her parents while they pay court to their patron, which is inexplicable in a small community. She is wilful and reckless, which makes her amusing as a child and a painful example of one type of American girl when she begins to grow up. She is attracted to an impetuous Irish boy, one of the outcasts, treats him alternately with snobbish haughtiness and dangerous affection until, after a disagreeable experience with the autocrat, she discovers that she loves him. The young man's chief object in life is to expose the vileness of the autocrat, which he finally does melodramatically in town meeting. It seems a pity to mix up a youthful love story with the exposure of the sordid corruption of this unpleasant community.

The Girl at Big Loon Post. (Small Maynard and Company, Boston). By George Van Schaick.

It will be found that Boyce Curran in this story was one of the worst of villains, richly deserving to be called double dyed. His plot to obtain the large fortune left by an English uncle to young Loveland, who had just married the handsomest Indian girl in the Hudson Bay territory, was not subtle, but it was thoroughly infamous.

The great northern wilderness is well pictured in the tale. Along the wide rivers the lusty voyageurs drive their bark canoes. The Indians come to the trading post bearing their rich spoils of fur. Happily Loveland survived when his evil companion knocked him into the white whirlpool. Happily the baby that was carried off and left in the forest was discovered in time. The end of Boyce Curran was no more terrible than he deserved. Mashkaugan, the repentant bad Indian, struck him a mighty blow. It was the end of the battle. Curran's legs gave way "as do those of an ox that has been poleaxed" and he slipped into "the deep dark water" at the foot of the shelving rock. The body was not recovered. An eventful and exciting tale.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Department of Commerce and Police
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Manila, P. I.

NOTICE
of
Sale of Motor Transportation Equipment

Sealed bids plainly marked "Bids for purchase of P. I. Motor Transportation Equipment," will be received at the Office of the undersigned and at the Office of the American Consul General at Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore, until December 30, 1916, for the purchase, subject to prior sale, of the following units of motor transportation equipment owned by the Government of the Philippine Islands, to wit:—

No.	Articles (Yorkshire Patent)	Manufacturer's rated capacity.	Unit Cost Price delivered at Manila in 1913.	Total Cost Price delivered at Manila.	Location (Where may be inspected)
6	Steam Wagons	3 ton	P7,773.87	P46,643.22	Manila, P. I.
3	Trailer "	2 ton	1,135.96	3,407.88	Manila, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Trailer Wagon	2 ton	1,135.96	1,135.96	Iloilo, P. I.
1	Steam Wagon	3 ton	7,773.87	7,773.87	Baguio, P. I.

The above motor transportation equipment was manufactured by the Yorkshire Patent Steam Wagon Co. (The Yorkshire Commercial Motor Co.), Leeds, England, under what is known as the "Yorkshire Patents," and was purchased new from the manufacturer by the Government of the Philippine Islands in 1913.

All of the equipment is in good serviceable condition and the six steam wagons and three trailer wagons in Manila have had but little use in the past 18 months and have recently been repaired and overhauled in the Government Machine shops and are in first class condition.

The equipment is not constructed so as to conform to the requirements of the motor vehicle Law of the Philippine Islands and a condition of the sale will be, that said equipment will not be used upon the public highways of the Philippine Islands.

Bids will be received for the purchase of all or any part of the above described equipment. The terms of the sale will be cash upon delivery at Manila. All bids must be accompanied by a draft or certified check payable to the "Treasurer of the Philippine Islands," for 10% of the amount of any bid as a guarantee that delivery of said equipment will be received at Manila, and payment made therefor, within sixty days after notice is received of the acceptance of any bid.

To facilitate the dispatch of notice of acceptance or rejection of any bid, all bidders residing outside of the Philippine Islands should give the name and address of a representative in the Philippine Islands to whom notice may be given.

All certified checks or drafts of unsuccessful bidders will be returned with notice of the rejection of their bid.

The right is reserved to sell privately at any time, all or any part of the above equipment, or to reject any or all bids received, or to accept such bid or bids as in the opinion of the undersigned are most advantageous to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Proposal forms may be had upon request to the Offices above named.

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Director of Public Works.
Manila, P. I.

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SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

FOUR DAYS OF RACING AT CHINA NEW YEAR

For the Chinese New Year meeting at the Kiangwan race track, the International Recreation Club has arranged a program which will well bear comparison with the cards at the big Shanghai meetings. There will be four days of racing—on January 24, 25 and 26 (Wednesday, Thursday and Friday), with an off-day on Saturday, the 27th. On each day there will be ten races.

There are some valuable prizes offered, so that the entry of all the crack animals is assured. On the opening day, there will be a $700 steeplechase for non-winning griffins over the obstacles, with a cup accompanying, to be won twice consecutively, or three times in all, by the same owner, to become his absolute property.

The Derby Stakes on the second day will be worth $2,000 to the winner and on the same day there will be a race for the Camp Cup, presented by the S. V. C. to mark their appreciation of the Club's kindness in lending the course and buildings for camp purposes.

On the third day, there is the Ladies' Purse, an open Steeplechase for $500 and the Champions, value $1,000.

Jensen, Stokes And Remedios Win Games

Boyes, Phillips and Smyth Out Of Billiard Tourney; Stokes' Great Exhibition

G. M. Boyes was knocked out of the championship last night after a very fine game with J. V. Jensen at the Marine Engineers' Institute, the match being a fast, dingdong struggle from beginning to end. Jensen went to his points in under two hours, Boyes standing at 543.

Boyes went ahead at the beginning, thanks to a tidy little 49, marred by one fluke in the middle of the break and he was a long way in front when he passed the first and second hundreds. Jensen then picked up beautifully and, playing a lovely in-off game, got a series of over twenty contributions, which brought him up level. He had the strength of the table nicely judged and he also played his long jennies brilliantly. It was his losing hazard stroke, however, which won him the game. At three hundred he got in front and never allowed Boyes to come up on him afterwards.

The chief breaks were:—

Jensen:—33, 27, 30, 28, 35, 23, and 26.

Boyes:—49, 22, 21, 21, 24, and 36.

Jensen's average: 7.2.

Boyes' average: 6.5.

After dinner A. P. Stokes and G. M. P. Remedios accounted for H. S. Smyth and R. P. Phillips respectively, the former match being a walk over and the second a deadly dull affair, in which the winner averaged under six.

Remedios Beats Phillips

The Remedios-Phillips game was played at the Marine Engineers Institute and neither of the players was at his best. Remedios led practically all the way, the score standing at different times 223-166, 285-244, 367-332, 397-377 and 417-394. Then Remedios went ahead to 460-401 and after playing the wrong ball he had the mortification of watching Phillips run up a 33—his highest of the evening. The game ended with Phillips at 527. Both players failed miserably at times and on last night's form the winner has reached his last game in the Championship.

Stokes' Fine Exhibition

At the Masonic Club a sparkling display was given by A. P. Stokes who is fancied for the final. In his first half he came up to Porter's best form, averaging over ten a visit to the table but when he was an easy winner he fell away slightly and finished with an average of 8.5. In the first half Stokes put up four breaks over forty, including a 54, two over thirty, and several over twenty. He ran to his points with a lovely 56 unfinished when Smyth was at 379.

Third Round

The third round games have now been reached. They are:—

J. V. Jensen v. S. S. Nazer.

C. W. Porter v. J. E. Wilson.

G. M. P. Remedios v. Capt. Barrett or E. F. Fasting.

Gordon Morriss v. A. P. Stokes.

They are to be played by next Saturday.

Football

War Charity Game Today

It is hoped that there will be a great gathering at the Shanghai Boys versus British match, this afternoon, so that the war funds will draw a handsome benefit. The contest is billed for the Cricket Club ground, the kick-off being timed for 3 p.m. Captain E. I. M. Barrett will referee.

The teams selected are as follows:

Shanghai Boys.—Goal, Wade (S.R.C.); backs, Ollerdessen (S.R.C.), Tonkin (S.F.C.); half-backs, Gande (S.F.C.), Wigton (S.R.C.) and Brown (S.F.C.); forwards, Olsen (S.F.C.), Brandt (S.R.C.), Wilson (S.R.C.), Capt., Campbell (S.F.C.) and Leslie (S.F.C.).

British Eleven.—Goal, McLean (S.F.C.); backs, Biggs (Police), Forshaw (British Infantry); half-backs, Murray (British Infantry), Capt., Lawson (Police) and Isherwood (S.F.C.); forwards, Clifford (S.F.C.), Yorke (Police), Quayle (Police), Drake (S.F.C.) and Doyle (Police).

The Shanghai Boys are to play in colors and the British eleven in white.

Public School O. B. v. Hanbury O. B.

This friendly game will be played on the Hongkew Recreation Ground commencing at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—T. Pearson, B. H. Smith, (Capt.) A. E. Ferris, C. Fuchsman, T. Roberts, H. Stellingwerff, F. Ollerdessen, G. Johnson, E. J. Cooke, C. E. Ozorio, A. Corte-Real.

Reserves:—A. Sousa, A. Leirs.

College Championship

Nanyang having won the Shanghai series of the Inter College (Chinese) Football Games, travelled to Soochow yesterday to play Soochow University at Soochow today in the first of the two final games. Soochow will return the visit next Saturday.

The Nanyang men have every confidence in their team winning against Soochow but no doubt Soochow will give them a run for their money.

Nanyang will retain the Championship for Shanghai if they defeat Soochow.

Sunday's Game

The following will represent the Customs Team on Sunday against the Jewish Recreation Club: Shennan; Chapman, Uhlich; Philippovitch, Schneider, Canda; Herko, Fulker, McNeale, Anderson (Capt.), Baker.

Reserve:—Byrne.

Rowing Club Concert

Judging by the program, given below, there is to be a happy gathering at the Rowing Club tonight when a smoking concert comes off to celebrate the opening of the new gymnasium. The program reads:—

1. Mr. E. D. Pearson at the Piano.
2. Mr. H. F. Landers in a Musical Monologue.
3. Mr. W. J. Haynes sings.
4. Mr. E. A. Dearn and "Jimmy" say a few words.
5. Messrs. Neff and Gardner in the Junior Pairs.
6. Mr. G. S. Scott recites the "Song of the Trench."
7. Mr. H. W. Lucas bursts forth into song.

Interval.

8. The Scratch Four have a Battle Royal.
9. Mr. E. A. Dearn in a monologue.
10. Mr. E. H. Gordon—song.
11. Mr. G. S. Scott tells of "The Day."
12. Mr. W. J. Haynes sings.
13. Mr. J. A. Blyth with a few Americanisms.
14. The Jiangdaws sing their Hymn of Hate.

Basket Ball

The scheduled league game between the Athletics and B. Co. did not come off last night, but six men from the Athletics were at the Town Hall gymnasium for practice and they together with four others from different teams played a friendly game.

Reds representing the complete Athletic team romped over Whites in the first half of the game with a score of 25 to 6 in their favor, and in the second half they added another 24 to the Whites 10, bringing the total scores to 49-16.

The line-up was as follows:

Reds		Whites
Mead	F	Woods
Sokaal	F	Diniz
Neergaard	C	Cooke
Rodgers	G	Ollerdessen
Wilner	G	Hall

On next Monday, B. Co. will meet the Portuguese, and it is probable a game will also be arranged between the Red Sox and the Athletics.

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Sceptre Cigarettes"

Shooting

Maxim Battery, S. V. C.

The following is the Prize List in connection with the recent annual rifle meeting of the above unit:—

Captain's Cup.—1st, Capt. Gaskin, 31; 2nd, Cpl. Donnelly, 28; 3rd, Sgt. Wheen, 27.

Subaltern's Cup.—1st, Gnr. Lanning, 33; 2nd, Cpl. Brown, 33; 3rd, Gnr. Waddell, 32.

N. C. Os'. Cup.—1st, Gnr. Towns, 29.

Monthly Cup.—"A" Class: 1st, Sgt. Wheen, 29; "B" Class: 1st, Gnr. Ryan, 30; Spoon, Gnr. Stewart, 29.

Grand Aggregate.—1st, Cpl. Brown, 107; 2nd, Sgt. Wheen, 107; 3rd, Gnr. Lanning, 106.

Griffins' Grand Aggregate.—1st, Sgt. Hubbard, 106.

Note:—N. C. Os'. Cup: Sgt. Thorpe and Gnr. Reeves (28) to shoot off for second and third places.

Griffins' Aggregate.—Gnrs. Reeves and Ryan (98) to shoot off for second and third places.

Middleton Cup. — (Detachment Competition):—1st, No. 3 Detachment. Average per man, 21.57; (Sgt. Stagg, Cpl. Bowman, Gunners Johnston, Newman, Stewart, Lanning and Morriss), 2nd, No. 1 Detachment, Average, 20.30; 3rd, No. 2 Detachment. Average, 18.25; 4th, No. 4 Detachment. Average, 10.00.

Hockey Today

The League table is as follows:—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals For	Against	Points
Sikhs	3	2	0	1	27	4	5
"B" Co.	3	2	0	1	19	5	5
St. Xavier's	3	2	1	0	20	2	4
Harlequins	3	2	1	0	10	10	4
"B" Co. 2nd	3	0	3	0	4	23	0
Public School (O. B.)	3	0	3	0	9	36	0

Games today as follows:—

Sikhs v. St. Xavier's, Widow's Monument.

Harlequins v. Public School O. B., Polo Ground.

"B" Co. v. "B" Co. 2nd, Widow's Monument.

Public School Old Boys v. Harlequins

This match will be played on the Race Course at 2.45 p.m.

The following will represent the Public School:—F. Diniz, E. T. Nash, C. Barradas, A. Madson, V. O. Remedios, G. Madar, A. V. White, W. Mooney (Capt.), G. F. Tipp, N. J. Webb, and W. I. MacDermott.

Reserves:—S. Collaco and E. Robinson.

St. Xavier's v. Sikhs

The following will represent the St. Xavier's:—Messrs. E. G. Sharnhorst, R. Robarts (Capt.), B. Vieira, V. Machado, E. Leitao, B. Robarts, G. Silva, R. Canavarro, H. J. Encarnacao, A. M. Gutierrez, A. Gomes.

Referee:—Mr. A. J. d'Almeida.

Chinese Press Reports

The Sin Wan Pao:—Sun Jen-yu, M.P., and others, representatives of the eleven neutral parties, held a conference yesterday in the Constitution Drafting Hall, and the following five principal articles in the Provincial System were thoroughly discussed and adopted as the general outline of the local government system:—

I.—The local administrative area is divided into (1) the Province and (2) the Special District.

II.—The Civil Governor of the province shall be appointed by the President without any restriction.

III.—The organisation and election of the provincial assembly are to be decided by law.

IV.—The rights and privileges of the provincial assembly are to be based on those now in force, and if there is any increase of them, the increase shall be such as not to jeopardise the central government.

V.—An Advisory Council shall be established in the province in order to give assistance to the Civil Governor. The Council is composed of twelve members, six of whom shall be appointed by the Civil Governor and the other six elected from the Provincial Assembly. The Civil Governor is the chairman of the Council, the rights and privileges of which shall be fixed by law.

The government has decided to nominate Chang Kuo-kan as Minister of the Interior, and the nomination will be submitted to the Parliament for consideration very soon.

An inter-provincial conference will soon be held in Hsuchow under the auspices of General Chang Hsun. Over ten deputies from the provinces have arrived to attend the meeting.

The Sin Wan Pao:—Some Peking papers report that last week the Bank of China secretly remitted $600,000 to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in response to his claim for refunding the revolutionary expenses incurred during past years.

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, the newly-appointed Special Envoy to Japan, left Tientsin for Peking in the morning of the 14th inst.

In connection with the American Loan the first instalment was paid in Tientsin in the form of silver bars, which were handed over to the Tientsin mint to be coined into 2,000,000 new dollars.

The Shun Pao:—In the foreign circles in Peking it is learned that the result of the London conference of the Quadruple Bankers is in favor of the second big loan for China. It was decided that terms for the loan shall first be drawn up and that China shall promise not to approach any other financial group for help during the negotiations.

The Quadruple Banking Syndicate in Peking has notified the Ministry of Finance to the effect that the manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank has been elected as representative of the Syndicate in negotiating the big loan and that the date shall be fixed on which the negotiations will commence. It is reported that the first thing to be dwelt upon is the security of the loan.

The Canton Government is going to conclude a loan of $5,000,000 from the Bank of Holland, but the loan cannot be realised until its agreement has been signed by the Ministry of Finance in Peking.

Tsinanfu, December 14.—The financial condition of Shantung is extremely stringent and the funds to deal with the People's Army have been paid with an arbitrary issue of banknotes as a temporary measure so as to meet urgent needs. However, as the end of the year is approaching and there are many expenses to be paid and there is no way to raise funds, General Chang Huai-tse, the Military Governor of Shantung, who has heard of the completion of the loan from America, has asked the Peking Government to help him by sending $1,000,000 out of the loan.

With regard to the disputes amongst the People's Army at Weihsien, General Chang Huai-tse sent his Chief of Staff to Weihsien to mediate and thus it has been settled without causing much trouble. However Chu Cheng, the leader of the People's Army at Weihsien, arrived at Tsinanfu on December 12 and interviewed General Chang Huai-tse, to urgently consult how to settle the whole question of the People's Army at Weihsien.

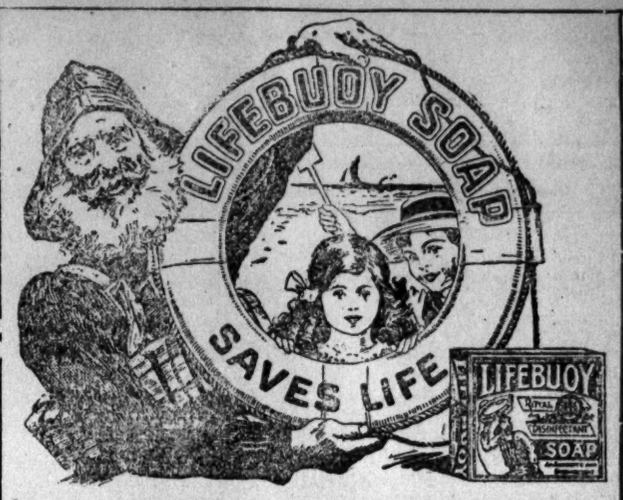
Victoria's New Star

The Victoria Theater has secured a star turn in the person of the attractive and accomplished Miss Rose Berry, an American singer and pianist with a great reputation, who is billed to commence this evening. Miss Rose Berry is just back from a highly successful tour of Australia and the Philippines, from where all the papers pay her great compliments.

She is a charming comedienne, with a natural gift for mimicry and the range of her accomplishments may be judged from the fact that she "takes off" equally well an operatic prima donna making her debut in vaudeville, an eccentric piano virtuoso and a noisy ragtime artist. Her costume changing on the stage is also very clever.

"The Girl who put the Rag in Ragtime' is one of the titles that have been accorded her.

Mr. Aladar, "The Man with the Iron Head," who gave his first performance at the Victoria Theater last night, is certainly one of the most wonderful athletes and strong men who have ever visited Shanghai. He can bend thick iron bars as easily as others can a hairpin, and to show the strength of his chest, he allows a stone, said to weigh 1,000 lbs., to be broken thereon with a sledge-hammer. On Monday next, he will pay a reward of $200 to any man who is able to throw him in a wrestling match.



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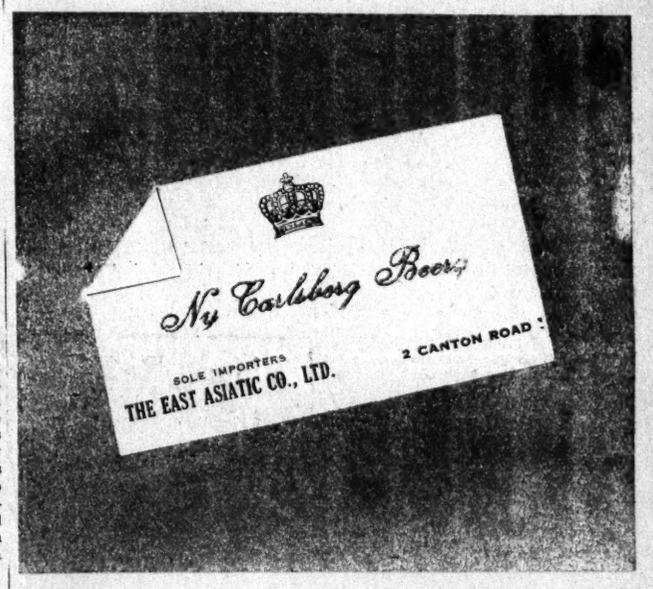

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 16, 1916

'A War of Annihilation'

The following which was written by Mr. Weale for the Peking Gazette two days before the first intimation came that Germany intended to propose peace negotiations, is all the more interesting in view of what has happened since:

By Putnam Weale

THOSE who were counting on an early termination of the world-war, and were even adding up precisely how many more months of the agony they must be prepared for, may lay away their hopes in lavender. Every indication that can be picked up, and every deduction that is permissible from a close study of the vast maze of factors involved, seems to point to a "war of annihilation" that may last anywhere from one to five years longer. Precisely because of this, the nature of the conflict has once more changed in subtle ways, turning more from the type of National wars, with which the history of the later Nineteenth Century has made one familiar, into the old race-war of the post-Roman period when congeries of people pushed one another out of coveted regions and stamped under foot the weaker kind. It is this orientation of politics which is having today supreme influence and which is such an irony on a boasted civilisation.

The remarkable speech which General Trepoff, the new Russian Premier, has just delivered in the Duma, is the most powerful illustration of the new development. General Trepoff, in the splendid literary phrase in which he invoked "the shield of Oleg on the gates of Tsargrad," carried his audience back a thousand years to the times when Kieff was the civic center of the semi-savage Slav tribes and when Russia was wresting from Byzantium by armed force her culture and her religion. He stated, in brief, as a political absolute that the capture of Constantinople had become the pivotal point in Russian policy and that until that had been attained Russia would not sheathe her sword, even the question of Poland having become subordinate to this matter. By making this statement, with the consent of all the Allies, General Trepoff has turned the war for the Russian people into a holy crusade of a nature that every man and woman can appreciate. To acquire the cradle of their religion and to win as their own sacred St. Sophia, there are no limits to which this highly emotional and mystical people will not eagerly go. Those who know what vast reserves of strength lie in a nation of 180,000,000 souls will not deny that with these words a vista of brutal fighting opens up which beggars description. For Russia has man-power enough to give her armies from first to last nearly thirty million soldiers; and with these she can keep on smashing forward until she either smashes herself to pieces or smashes her way through.

If this is the prospect on what is tamely enough named the Eastern war-front, that on the western front is equally desperate. The fall of the Asquith Cabinet in England and the assumption of the Premiership by Mr. Lloyd-George, the apostle of the "knock-out blow," is an earnest of what is to come. There had been for some time profound discontent in England with Mr. Asquith's military conclusions, with his constant policy of "prolongation" when everything demanded a maximum speeding-up. Mr. Lloyd-George's own views are well-known. His admiration for the great struggle France has been making has been the father of his own resolve to make the British "knock-out blow" a reality; and to that end he will bend all his strength. England has still ample reserves of men: by early Spring her supply of heavy guns and munitions will have reached its greatest maximum and the theory of the prize-ring will be tested to the utmost everywhere along the line. When it is remembered that the Somme has cost nearly half-a-million men, it must be a bold man indeed who will state in black and white what the coming year is to bring. But here on the western front there is the same resolve as on the Eastern front to smash through at any price: for to the British determination to win is added the historic *furia francese*—the fury of the French onslaught which became so legendary in the Italian medieval wars.

In this new and fearful campaign against a common enemy Italy will not lag behind. For some time after her entry into the war the role Italy was playing in the colossal battle among the mountains was not fully appreciated. Praise was mainly given to the technical excellence of her artillery and to the dash and skill of her Alpine troops and not much else was said. Today it is well-realised throughout Europe that the Italian army as a whole has never fought with anything like its present military dash and courage and that this war has meant a veritable rebirth of the Italian nation. The Winter preparations being made along the line of the Alps will certainly lead to a Spring campaign on an unexampled scale, nothing being left undone which will assist in the driving of a great wedge into the flank of Austria—and so weakening Germany.

For Germany in the third year of the war still holds the center of the stage just as she did in the first. The days have gone by when the censor struck out any words which implied that the Germans were fighting well, someone having naively enough pointed out that there was more merit in defeating a brave foe than one you constantly proclaimed was cowardly as well as cruel. The German-led armies, which have just submitted Rumania to the nut-cracker process, have already swung northwards and eastwards hard on the heels of the retreating Rumanians. In the extreme Eastern marches of this old Turkish province they will come into collision with the advancing Russians and the motion-battle will doubtless end as elsewhere in endless positional warfare. Whether the fate of the Balkans is to be decided piecemeal by the two separate campaigns raging there—the one directed from the Russo-Rumanian frontiers and the other from Salonica—or by a single one, it is still impossible to say. But in any case just as Russia has now announced her definite objective, so has Germany now shown that she is staking almost everything on making her dream of a right-of-way straight through to Constantinople and Asia Minor and Bagdad a grim reality—to be acknowledged by all in Treaties of Peace.

In conformity with this idea not only has she directed her Balkan operations with all possible energy by means of new formations but she has been pushing on night and day the essential railway to Bagdad. The completion of the great tunnel through the Taurus mountains, which was announced a few days ago, adds one more link to the chain which she hopes to throw round Asia Minor by 1917. Not later than that she believes that the first trains will be running through to Bagdad—giving direct connection with Berlin and powerfully influencing the whole nexus of political and economic interests. That the new year is to see fresh and desperate attacks on the Suez Canal is being taken for granted, the purpose of German policy being not only to lay claim to a vast and fertile region but to hammer home her arguments by heavy and continuous blows dealt under her direction by her confederates. England in Egypt just as much as England on the sea is to be not only challenged again and again but struck at in every possible way.

In these circumstances the position of the Public Debt of Europe—a subject which we dealt with rather exhaustively last week—is bound to assume a more and more extraordinary complexion. If it is true that the Napoleonic wars imposed an indebtedness which could not be wiped off for 200 years (historians like Buckle even declaring that those wars would burden "the remotest posterity") then it is equally pertinent to affirm that Europe is mortgaging itself today for the next 500 years. The efflux of gold to America, though it has not been so violent of late, has resulted in the United States piling up a mass of the precious metal which cannot yet be accurately estimated but which already amounts to nearly six hundred millions sterling in 'Currency Reserve.' The indefinite prolongation of the war will mean that practically all the world's surplus gold, save that which is hoarded in countries like India and Japan, will pass into American ownership and become a political factor—the importance of which cannot yet be measured. Men are already beginning to speak of the "temptation" which this most concrete form of wealth will offer, just as men are beginning to speculate on whether it will be humanly possible for any nation in Europe to remain much longer outside the dread circle of war when everything tangible is being hurled at an ever greater speed into the melting-pot.

The prospect at the end of 1916 is in any case far less inviting than it was at the end of the year 1915. It behoves all Chinese to realise in every possible way that these earnest and terrible times demand a great conscious effort on their part to expedite modernisation, to sink their internal differences and boldly and calmly to prepare for whatever the colossal future may hold for them.

The Will Of France At Decisive Hour

The Reply of Senator Berenger to the Confident Assertions of German Press and Public Men

By Henry Berenger

Senator of France and Secretary of the Army Commission. Translated from the Matin.

The great events which are passing in Europe are not the result of circumstance. They are the reward of will. It was because our armies willed that they did not perish on the Marne, later on the Yser, and finally before Verdun. It is because we have willed to survive victory that we have established behind our armies an arsenal commensurate with our armies, which, no more than they, can either be destroyed or exhausted. It is because M. Aristide Briand willed the unity of front and unity of action that he has been able successively to rally under our flags, by this lucky symbol, all the free people of France.

It will be an historic honor to our President of the Council to have given, by the clairvoyant force of will, to our country the diplomacy for her war—a diplomacy capable of inspiring heroism in our soldiers and work in our factories.

Those who, like us, for many months, have exercised upon his acts the parliamentary control with the independence and energy which belong to it, should today especially render to M. Aristide Briand that homage due the complete statesman of our warring France. Hence, we are able to place full confidence in the head of our government and should even encourage him to inspire anew among all that indomitable will to win which is already, for our enemies, the token of their defeat

But the task is yet far from being completed. The more the completion seems favorable the more should we redouble our efforts to advance it.

However glorious the sun may rise, in 1917, not a Frenchman should forget that in October, 1916, the invader is still in France; that the Boches are still twenty leagues from the capital, and that they still blacken by their infamies ten of our departments.

Nor should we ever ignore the fact that Germany goes on extracting from her mines and ours, more coal for her engines and factories, more iron for her cannon, her shells, and her rails.

If they lack bread and meat they do not lack oil and steel. Nor do they lack laborers, for they have our prisoners and our outraged population.

We must expect assaults of fury still more violent, as their self-deception becomes more bitter.

Their angry declaration of war against Rumania, their grotesque celebration of the return of the Deutschland, their fetichistic supplanting of Falkenhayn by Hindenberg, and their endless manifestoes concerning universal annexation, all proclaim among those disappointed barbarians the supreme crisis of Pan-Germanic delirium.

To become convinced of this it is only necessary to read the enemy's papers—the Tag, which advertises a great offensive in the west in order to impose "a German peace" the Frankfurter Zeitung, which announces for Germany "the end of the great period of the strategic defensive" and the advent "of positive operations"; the Deutsche Tageszeitung and the Tagliche Rundschan which comment in the same precise manner on the declarations of the chief of the German General Staff on the Somme.

The time is not, therefore, one which should alone keep us strictly vigilant; it should still more cause us to redouble the activity in our chancelleries, in our general staffs and in our making of the materials of war. We should ask our Governments to press home, without delay, our advantages of the entire eastern front as well as those on the western. We should profit by the daylight which is still long, and let the great guns of all our armies speak—those of Salonica and the Strypa, like those of the Alps and the Somme.

No isolated front, no independent considerations, whether in the Balkans or elsewhere, should either obscure or obstruct the general conduct of the operations of the Entente.

How can we forget that in a few weeks the port of Archangel will be closed, and that it is of the greatest importance to the Entente—to every member of the Entente—to have established, before this period, between Russia and us the Mediterranean supply line for food and munitions?

The concentrated Rumanian and Russian armies, the army of Salonica—so powerful today with more than 400,000 troops, supplied with guns and all necessary material, trained and drilled during long months in its entrenched camp—ought to be fully ready to realise the most just and decisive views of M. Aristide Briand by co-operating without delay with the general operations of the Entente.

More than ever we should impose everywhere on our enemies that diplomatic and military imitative which all recognise as the superiority of a force indomitable in its right.

We must bring to their knees those who have boasted that they would force Europe to hers. The people of Paris and of France—this great people, one and inseparable since the memorable days of the Marne—have well understood the lesson of the eleventh hour.

In these days of anniversaries France does not forget her great dead in the renaissance of life which represents the European coalition today very nearly complete.

Without those who sacrificed themselves in the days of threatened catastrophe, where now would be the munitions of the factories, the treaties of diplomats, and the successful results of the alliances?

More now than ever before may their example be present among us! May each one of us remember that the final decision will alone belong to the best armed and to the best organised!

Austro-Germany is already vanquished diplomatically. It remains to achieve this in a military sense.

If to bring this about we must make more guns and shell, and if to make them we need more workers and more machines, and if we have to send forth more soldiers, workmen, and tools, why, let us ask of our civil and military chiefs what we have asked of them before—the decision, always the decision!

Correspondence

Shanghai Tramways

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—It is notorious that the conductors of the Shanghai trams are criminally negligent of their duties regarding the safety of the public whenever they are supposed to stop their cars for the fare to enter, as they invariably start the cars before the people have had time to get in and the consequence is the fare that would be often is left behind rather than risk a serious accident.

I believe it would be a good plan for the Tramway Company to instruct their conductors to alight on the roadway on each occasion they are requested to stop to await the last person entering the car before resuming their journey. It must be borne in mind that when the cars are filled to overflowing with passengers it takes some time for the people to alight and also to enter the cars.

The Tramway Company's regulations warn the public against boarding trams before they are stopped; failing which they will not be responsible for accidents; but who is held responsible in a case where the conductor of a tram actually orders the car to start before the people wishing to do so have been able to board it and are caught with one foot on the tram steps and their hands holding on to the bars? I have often noticed such cases and really believe accidents have occurred through this neglect on the part of conductors but no-one felt concerned and the incident passed without comment by anyone.

I am, Sir, Yours very truly,

Interested.

Anecdotes of the Famous

One of the best stories in Balfour Brown's recently published book, "Forty Years at the Bar," concerns itself with the Scottish Lord Young, "who," says Mr. Browne, "was more than a lawyer; he was a wit."

On one occasion at Grand Day dinner, the Poet Laureate, Alfred Austin, was one of the guests, and walked up the hall with and sat beside Lord Young. When they were seated at the table above the dais, Lord Young said to the small man:

"You'll be a lawyer like the rest of us?"

"No," said Alfred Austin, "I am a poet."

"A poet?" said Lord Young. "Do you make a living by it?"

"Yes," said the Laureate, "I keep the wolf from the door."

"What, by reading your poems to him?" said Young.

He Matched Art and Wit With Whistler

William Merritt Chase, who died at his home in New York City on Oct. 25, aged sixty-seven years, was one of the most eminent of modern academic painters. Some competent critics rank him as one of the great American trio, with Whistler and Sargent. In versatility he surpassed most if not all of his contemporaries. His genial personality and varied accomplishments, which won him the admiring friendship of noted artists the world over, are reflected in the anecdotes here gathered, some of them at first hand.

By Henry Tyrrell

Chase vied with Whistler, not alone in a magical brush, but also as a brilliant, dramatic talker and "conferencier." With the radical difference, however, that there was no egotism or malice in Chase. His was the gentle art of making friends, rather than enemies, and he was always ready to play the role of "goat" for the sake of a piquant experience or a good story.

"Mr. Chase amuses James—doesn't he, James?" a fond relative once said to Whistler, in company. "Not often, not often," replied the spoiled child of genius.

When Chase went to the London studio of his friend Sargent to sit for the portrait which now hangs in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, he wore a frock coat and the famous boulevardier "topper" which he and Oscar Hammerstein had been among the first to bring out of Paris. He also took along a suit case with a change of costume, so that he could say to Sargent:

"Well, you may paint me either as an artist or as a gentleman."

Sargent said: "We all know you best as an artist, so you'd better get into your working togs."

Chase's art, in the latter half of his career at least, brought him riches, which he lavished on his splendid studios in New York, Long Island, London, Paris and Florence, Italy. His New York home, No. 234 East Fifteenth Street, was a veritable palace of art, and the artist's chief joy in life was centered in his wife and children, who were the models of some of his best known pictures.

On one occasion when the Salmagundi Club got up a great function in his honor, he was compelled at the eleventh hour to send the message: "Unavoidably detained by arrival of little Chase No. 7."

One of his little girls went to a children's party, and her mother asked her how she had enjoyed it.

"Oh," answered the kiddie, to the proud delight of her artist dad, "it was lovely, except for the pictures in the house. So light and trashy, you know!"

The Chases were intimate friends of Clyde Fitch, the dramatist, and attended the premiere of his comedy "The Cowboy and the Lady." In that piece the boys have a "swear box," in which any one using a profane word must deposit a fine of a quarter of a dollar for each offense. After the play Mr. and Mrs. Chase sent Fitch a jointly signed note as follows: "It is a damn good play." Two quarters were inclosed.

A number of the classics in Don C. Seitz's book of "Whistler Stories" are by, about, or "on" Chase. Elsewhere the painter himself has related some of his experiences.

"Whistler," Mr. Chase used to say, "was the most fascinating man to know for a short time that I have ever met. But the limit of forbearance was bound to be reached soon. He used to drag me around London to places where his pictures were to be seen, and when they were in houses he would say, 'You go in and look at them, Chase. I wouldn't be admitted.'

"That was because he had made so many enemies."

Chase thought this a great pity, and at first was inclined to blame the alienated friends. But he soon found out for himself that it was impossible to avoid quarrelling with Whistler unless they remained apart.

"Nonsense!" was Whistler's comment on this proposition. "It's commonplace to quarrel only with your enemy. The thing is to quarrel with your friend."

So Chase persevered in his friendship for Whistler, and was rewarded in a way, though he had to endure some pretty hard digs. He disliked argument, and told Whistler so.

"I'm not arguing with you, Chase, I'm telling you," was Whistler's retort.

A lady patron said to Whistler "I just came up from the country this morning, and there was an exquisite haze in the atmosphere which reminded me so much of some of your little things." "Yes, madam," assented Whistler, gravely, "Nature is creeping up."

Three new students came to Whistler, and in answer to the usual question as to where they had been studying, two of them said they had been studying with Chase. "H'm, very good," said Whistler, dubiously. The third student replied that he had never studied with anybody. "You couldn't have done better!" shouted Whistler.

Another of Chase's former pupils who had gone off into wild impressionism, thought she would like Whistler's criticism of some of her purple and green ambigious scenery. He looked it over and asked, "What is it you are trying to do?" "Why, Mr. Whistler," she replied dreamily, "I am painting nature as I see it. One should do that, shouldn't one?" "By all means," was his reply, "provided that one doesn't see nature as you paint it!"

Chase started out with Whistler on a trip to Holland, but they separated before they got to Amsterdam. "The good Lord made one serious blunder here," rasped Whistler, in a crowded train. "How so?" "When he put in Dutchmen."

Chase always maintained that Whistler, though one of the greatest painters of the nineteenth century and possibly the greatest etcher, lacked training, and knew little of construction, and was "one of the greatest putterers that ever lived."

Some of Mr. Chase's own facetious remarks are treasured. Observing a fine old portrait, he said he thought he had seen and admired it before somewhere, but couldn't place it. "An ancestor of mine," complacently declared the owner. "Ah, yes. Now I remember. He would have been an ancestor of mine if I had bid another hundred at the sale."

Chase had a sale of his own, a few years back, when he sold some pictures he had collected a generation ago, by artists since celebrated. A friend said to him afterward: "Mr. Chase, I shall always regret that I didn't bid in those two Monticellis that went at such a bargain. They would be worth ten times that price today. How on earth did you happen to let them go, anyway?" "Because I wanted to be consistent and conscientious," said the artist. "I had promised,

(Continued on Page 7)

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24	223	447	573	736	907	1073	1219	1483	1592	1677	1890	2052	2158	2341
30	254	451	577	773	913	1096	1233	1484	1595	1693	1902	2054	2202	2344
31	255	460	592	788	921	1101	1236	1490	1598	1702	1906	2058	2228	
34	266	461	602	801	928	1104	1237	1526	1600	1705	1908	2069	2245	
51	284	489	605	816	949	1126	1272	1530	1607	1740	1924	2079	2262	
96	319	491	608	821	955	1154	1304	1533	1615	1761	1925	2080	2272	
102	340	503	621	849	966	1163	1308	1545	1616	1763	1950	2089	2286	
118	346	505	622	862	982	1169	1327	1550	1620	1807	1951	2104	2289	
119	347	507	635	866	991	1176	1357	1558	1626	1809	1962	2106	2290	
126	356	521	677	869	1012	1177	1361	1565	1628	1810	1963	2116	2293	
127	385	523	683	871	1020	1184	1371	1570	1639	1811	1972	2117	2306	
138	391	540	685	872	1040	1195	1376	1573	1647	1813	1984	2132	2309	
151	398	545	701	876	1042	1196	1403	1575	1658	1828	1999	2133	2326	
176	416	555	704	890	1049	1200	1406	1576	1661	1830	2009	2139	2332	
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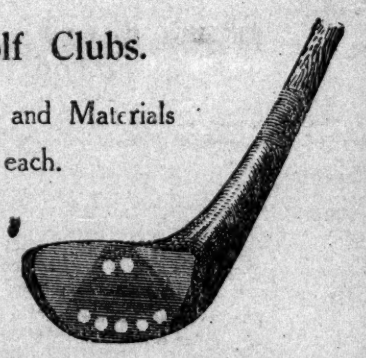

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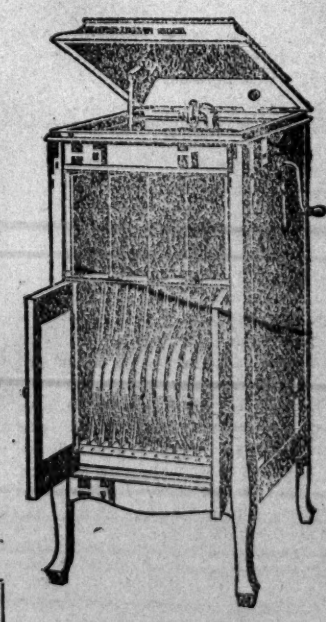

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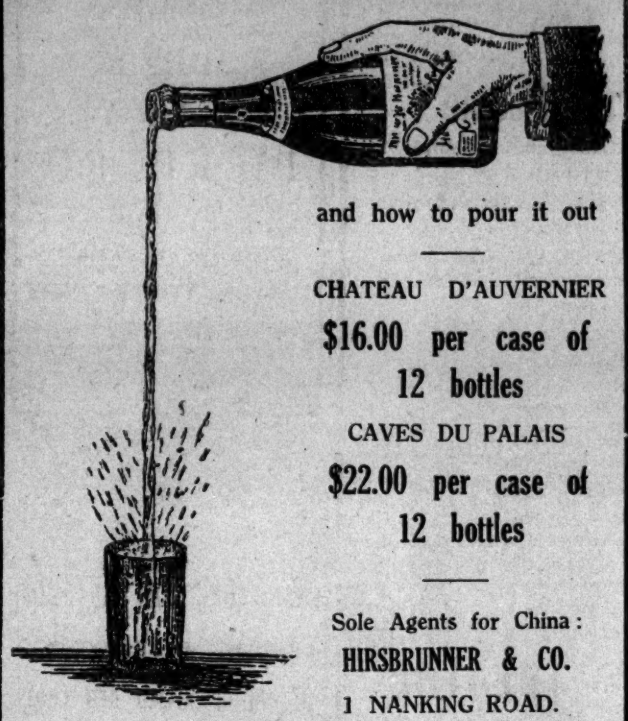

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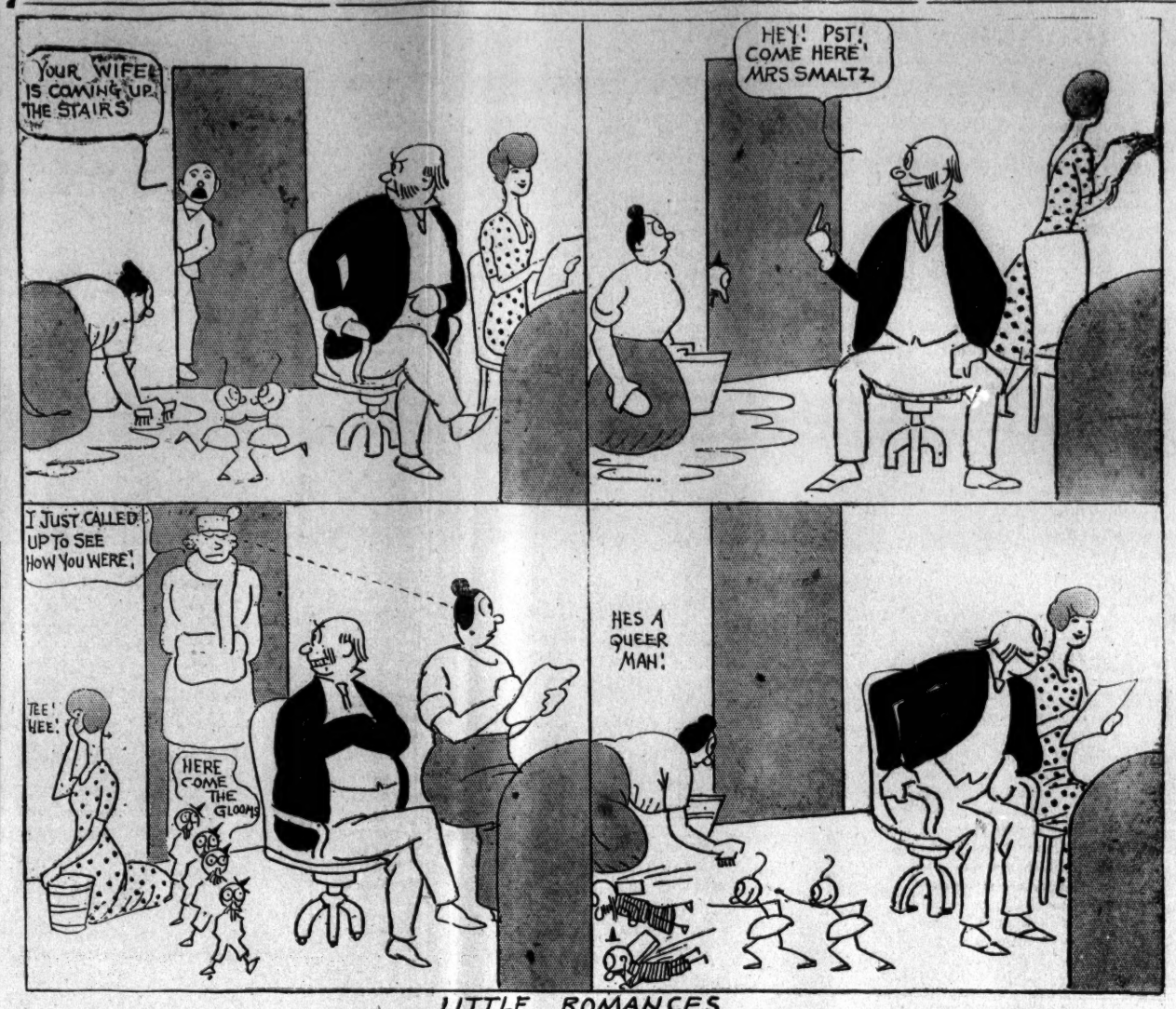
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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Pick Out Your Husband's Faults Before, and Not After, Marriage

By Dorothy Dix

ONE of the chief causes of domestic infelicity is that women enter into matrimony as they do into a bargain rush. They snatch up the first thing they see, simply because some other woman is trying to get it, without examining its quality, or style, or whether it will suit them or not.

Then, when they get it home, they spend the balance of their lives in brooding over its defects, and wondering what on earth made them foolish enough to burden themselves with such a misfit article.

After marriage it is fatally too late for a woman to discover that the husband she has sworn to love and honor until death shall them part is possessed of faults that horrify her, of qualities of which she does not approve, of tastes that jar her, of habits that get upon her nerves.

The time to ascertain the little peculiarities that will make a man an agreeable or an aggravating life companion is in the days of courtship, when a woman can get rid of him without the aid of private detectives and the divorce court.

When a girl finds out that she is beginning to have a sort of a lonesome feeling when some particular man doesn't show up about six times a week, and that she experiences a sensation of faintness and a sinking of the heart when she sees him out with another girl, she ought to start a microscopic investigation of his past, present and future before the symptoms of her case get any worse.

A hundred eyes would not be too many for her to turn upon what he has done and what he is likely to do. She ought to examine every inch of his character as carefully as she would a piece of cloth that she expected to serve her for her best dress for two years, for it takes a man who is all-wool and a yard wide and who won't shrink in the washing, nor fade in the sun, to stand the wear and tear of married life, and leave a woman as glad to celebrate her silver wedding as she was the original one.

The eternal whine of women who make unfortunate marriages is that they were deceived, that they didn't know the kind of man they were marrying, and so on.

They have no right to do the baby act, and the only ground on which they can make a just bid for our sympathy is for being a fit candidate for the asylum for incurable imbeciles, for there is mighty little about anybody that a woman can't find out if she wants to know it.

We have all heard women who are married to drunkards weeping and wailing over their fate and declaring that they never, never would have married a man who drank if they had known it.

We have also been called upon to mingle our tears with those of the deceived lady who married a perfect stranger, and later on ascertained that he had seven other wives in other cities.

Likewise we are daily forced to listen to the querulous complaints of the myriads of wives who have discovered along about the tin wedding period that the men they married are not their affinities and that they are all soul, while their husbands are merely common clay.

There is no earthly excuse for making these mistakes. There is no difficulty in a woman finding out about a man's moral character before she marries him.

An inquiry, a letter, or a postal card, will do the trick and bring her the information she needs, for just on general business principles any one who cannot give satisfactory references is not a person to tie up with.

As for the other matters, the little whimsicalities and peculiarities and cussicalities of temper and disposition that make a man just as disagreeable to live with and as hard to stand as if he had every vice in the catalogue—it is surely a woman's fault if she does not discover them before marriage instead of afterward.

Except in melodramas men seldom lay deep, dark plots to deceive a woman and win her youthful affections. Indeed, the majority of them are incapable of pulling the wool over a woman's eyes if they wanted to, for men are almost childishly transparent and artless in the way they exhibit their little weaknesses.

When a woman is married, however, the time has come for her to call the investigation of her husband's faults off.

It is then up to her to hope all things, trust all things and believe all things. The wife who seeks to verify her husband's story about having been to the lodge meeting or sitting up with a sick friend when he comes home late, or who ransacks his genealogy to find out where the blonde peach he had out to lunch grew on the family tree, is worse than foolish. It is too late to doubt a man when you are married to him. Do it before the wedding, if at all.

The suspicious wife who scrutinises her husband's every act gets nothing but heartaches for her pains, and the same thing may be said of fault finding, for the critical wife who observes her husband's every foible soon magnifies trivial weaknesses into intolerable vices.

The only sane plan for the woman who has taken the plunge into matrimony is to blind herself resolutely to all her husband's bad qualities and glorify his good ones.

The only happy marriages are those that are run on the plan where you resolutely deny the thing that you know to be so.

In this connection, imitate the conduct of the model wife, who declared that if she should see her husband do something that was wrong, she would know that the fault was not his—it was her lying eyes.

He Matched Art and Wit With Whistler

(Continued from Page 6)

and the auctioneer had announced, that the sale should include some of the choicest things in my collection and that they should go to the highest bidders, without restriction or reserve. The promise was kept, that's all. As you say, though, real Monticellis are mighty scarce, and they have gone up sky-high lately. The dealer who got up the Monticelli exhibition which I saw in Paris the last time I was there evidently appreciated this fact." "And was he, like yourself, Mr. Chase, consistent and conscientious?" "Well, he was consistent in a way. There wasn't a single authentic Monticelli in the entire bunch.

Not all even of Chase's friends in latter years know that in his prime he was one of the best pistol shots in the world. Once at a dinner party of English notabilities at Gibraltar the conversation turned on marksmanship, and Lord Somebody remarked that as all Americans were known to be dead shots, maybe Mr. Chase would favor the company with an exhibition of his skill. The artist said he would try, and directed a servant to fasten an ordinary playing card in a slit in a bit of pine plank, in such a way that the edge of the card was toward the marksman. He fired with a duelling pistol, at fifty paces. The card was seen to quiver a little, but remained in its place. "Very good," said milord, "but you don't mean to say you were aiming to hit the edge of that card?" "Not exactly," was the artist's modest reply. "Now I'll try it again." He fired a second time, and again the card trembled slightly. "Now, ladies and gentlemen," he continued, "you will find that I have scored that card on both sides, and that the scorings are exactly opposite one another." It was even so, and when the card was removed from the plank it fell in two pieces.

The Hon. William M. Evarts, while sitting for his portrait, affected to be surprised that the artist should cultivate such a useless accomplishment as marksmanship. "The days of duelling are past," said Mr. Evarts. "You wouldn't fight a duel, would you?" "Not unless I were absolutely forced to," replied Chase, "and even then I would not fight with a man who was not as handy with the gun as I am."

"Ah, I see," pursued Mr. Evarts. 'I may expect to pick up my newspaper some morning and read that Messrs. W. M. Chase and John Brown Smith faced each other on the field of honor. At the word to fire, both gentlemen raised their pistols, and the bullets met in mid-air!"

"ST. Charles" Cream Waffles—

1½ Cups Flour
1 Tablespoonful Sugar
3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.
3 Eggs.
1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM
¼ Teaspoonful Salt

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

Connell Bros. Company,

AGENTS FOR CHINA.

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

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Toric Lenses

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Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.

36, Nanking Road

INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd.

have opened a new receiving office at 6A Broadway (Scotch Bakery)

A 'Xmas Suggestion

"Scentre Cigarettes"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 15, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 85⅝ = Tls. 1.17 @ 72.7 = 1.61

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate.	72.475
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1756
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6½—Tls.	5.64
Exch. @ 72.7 = Mex. $	7.76
Peking Bar ..... Tls.	304
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	—
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T. $	476¼
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6½
London	Demand	3-6⅞
India	T.T.	262½
Paris	T.T.	492½
Paris	Demand	493
New York	T.T.	84¼
New York	Demand	84⅜
Hongkong... (nominal)	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	60½
Batavia	T.T.	204½

Bank's Buying Rates

London..nominal 4 m-s. Cdts.		3-7 13/16
London.nominal 4 m-s. Docy.		3-7 15/16
London..nominal 6 m-s. Cdts.		3-8¼
London.nominal 6 m-s. Docy.		3-8⅜
Paris ..... nominal 4 m-s.		508½
New York....nominal 4 m-s.		87¼

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR DECEMBER

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.12
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		5.43
„ „ 1 = Marks		†4.44
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.08
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.82
„ „ 1 = Rupees		2.93
„ „ 1 = Rouble		3.34
„ „ 1 = Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 15, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Lands Tls. 85.50
Consolidated Tls. 3.75
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 1.70
Permata Tls. 4.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, December 15, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Langkats Tls. 21.50 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 14.75 cash

Direct

Docks Tls. 90.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, December 13.—Today's Rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 1d. to 2s. 11½d. paid.
January to June: 3s. 1½d. to 2s. 11½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Very irregular.
Last Quotation, London, Dec. 12:—
Spot: 3s. 2d. paid.
January to June: 3s. 2½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Lower, on realisations.

Indian Council Bills

London, December 13.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—
Tenders for Bills:
Highest price 1s. 4 3/32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 3/32d.
Receive 10 per cent.
Tenders for Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4 5/16d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 5/16d.
Receive 10 per cent.
Total amout sold during the weeks, Rs. 29,865,000
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 5,000,000

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on December 13:—
Auction finished yesterday. Opened $162-$165, no demand. Market falling rapidly. Closed $155-156 (London equivalent 2/11½) Catalogue 960 tons, sold 179 tons.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
162 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Shanghai Klebang Liquidator's Report

Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, liquidator of the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ltd., yesterday made the following report:

The affairs of the company are not yet fully wound up, owing to the matter of the redemption of the debentures, to which I shall refer later on. My appointment as liquidator was made on November 29, 1915 and duly confirmed on December 14, 1915. The object of the winding-up was to re-construct the company, to write down the shares and obtain further capital and to redeem the debenture stock, of which you are undoubtedly aware.

An agreement was duly completed between myself, as the liquidator of the old company and the new company, by which the new company took over all assets and liabilities whatsoever of the old company and undertook to allot three shares of one Tael each in the new company for every one share in the old company and to issue 105,000 further new shares of Tls. 1 each and offer these new shares to shareholders in the liquidating company, in the proportion of three new shares for every two old shares, against payment of Tls. 1 per new share.

The share capital of the old company was 70,000 shares (of Straits $5 each), which called for 210,000 shares of Tls. 1 each in the new company. Of these 210,000 shares, I have issued to shareholders in the old company 206,940 shares and the balance of 3,060 shares are represented by 285 shares to be issued to old shareholders as when applied for, in exchange for share certificates in the old company—these certificates have presumably changed hands (without being transferred in the books of the company) and there are no means of ascertaining the present holders—and by 2,775 shares against 925 old shares which are registered in the name of enemy shareholders. An application has been made to the British authorities as to these latter shares, but, up to the present time, it has not been decided what is to be done with them.

All the liabilities of the old company are being met, as per agreement, by the new company. The assets were also taken over by the new company, therefore no actual property has come into my possession and there are no figures to be submitted to you.

Redemption of debentures.—It is undoubtedly known to you all that, the debenture holders having refused payment of the debentures, a law suit was brought against them in the Supreme Court, Penang, which was heard before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Ebden, on July 25, 26 and 27 last and resulted in judgment being given entirely in favor of the company. The defendants, however, have decided to appeal to a higher court and I am informed that the appeal will be heard some time next February. Until the matter of the redemption of the debentures is finally decided, the liquidation of the company cannot be completed and my final report cannot be submitted.

To comply with the ordinances, it was necessary for me to call this meeting at the end of the first year from the commencement of the winding-up and to lay before you what has been done during the past year. This is all I have to report to you.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, December 8.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:—

The volume of business transacted in our market has remained at about last week's level, the fear of dearer money acting as a deterrent to any large volume of business for cash being put through.

It is very difficult to say whether money will be very much tighter than it is at present, but the same effect is produced by the precautionary measures taken by the Banks in anticipation of a possible heavy demand in the near future.

Shanghai has shown signs of a little activity, but the volume of business resulting has been very small. There are signs in evidence that money is getting easier there.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been the medium of small business at $730.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have changed hands at $925. Cantons could probably be placed at $400, whilst North Chinas at Tls. 152, and Yangtszes at $255 are unchanged from last week.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have been dealt in to a small extent at $375, closing with further buyers at the rate. China Fires have come to business at $155 to a small extent.

Shipping.—Douglases have been a quite market round about $121. Deferred Indos have buyers at $140. Star Ferries are offering at $38, and Steamboats could probably be placed at $21¾.

Refineries—China Sugars have buyers at $128½ December with a fair amount of business done at $132 for January. Malabons could be placed at $37½ for cash with holders waiting for $38.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are quoted buyers in the North at Tls. 20. Raubs are offering at $2½. This Company have issued their annual report and balance sheet for year ended March 31, 1916, of which we give an extract below. Urals could be obtained from London at 32/9, and Tronohs are wanted at 30/-. Shells at 104/- are quiet with nothing doing.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have come to business at $84½, probably $85 would be paid. Hongkong Docks have firmed to a buying rate of $131 with $132 done for December. Shanghai Docks are stronger with buying orders coming from Shanghai at Tls. 87½ for cash.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are offering at $101, and Hongkong Lands have been dealt in to a small extent at $97. Hongkong Hotels are offering at $115, and Humphreys have small buyers at $6.90, sellers being in evidence at $7. West Points at $85, and Kowloon Lands at $35 are a neglected market.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos are offering at Tls. 160 and Kung Yiks are wanted in the North at Tls. 143¾. Yangtszepoos have been dealt in at Tls. 6¼ and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 113.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have buyers at $53 and China Lights are offering at $4¾. Hongkong Trams have changed hands at $7.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.—The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending December 2.

	Receipts for week	Aggregate Receipts 48 weeks
This year	$12,174	$686 435
Last year	11,337	528 371
Increase	837	158,064
Decrease	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are in steady demand at $8½ and China Providents at $8.90. Wm. Powells have sellers at $6.80 and buyers at $6½. Dairy Farms have come to business to a fair extent at $25½. Waterboats could probably be placed at $17. Cements have steered a very erratic course during the week, the rate rising as high as $12.10 for cash on Tuesday, and falling back to $11.80 sellers for December with a fair amount of business done at $12.40 March. The Company advertise that the Directors propose to return $2.50 per share on Capital Account, reducing the paid up Capital of the shares to $7.50 each. As the re-payment of $2.50 is on Capital account it is to be presumed that the dividend, when declared, will be paid over and above this amount. Ropes are a quiet market at $34.

Report.—Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

"The results of mining operations at Raub during the past year have been more favorable, and have produced an increase in the credit balance on Profit and Loss Account, which is carried forward to the next year. A copy of the General Manager's Annual Report is being forwarded to each Shareholder as usual, and it is gratifying to state that a very hopeful prospect has resulted from work at the 940 feet level. The General Manager reports: 'As the future of the mine depends on the developments on this level, the outlook as indicated by the work done is certainly brighter than it has been for a long time.' During the ensuing year, steps will be taken to ensure greater efficiency and economy in the operations by installing a new Electric Generator."

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers.
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"Write for—

"A Brief Explanation of the Principles upon which Life Assurance in Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$630
Chartered.....	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	Tls. 5 B.
Cathay, pref.....	Tls. 6
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400
North China.....	Tls. 152½ S.
Union of Canton.....	$945.
Yangtsze.....	$255 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$155
Hongkong Fire.....	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref... / Indo-China Def....	Tls. 128
"Shell".....	104s.
Shanghai Tug (o)...	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)...	Tls. 50
Kochien.....	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.....	30s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 1.
Raub.....	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	$130½ B.
Shanghai Dock.....	Tls. 90
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf....	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf....	Tls. 85 Sa.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 85 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 85½ Sa.
Weihaiwei Land.....	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)..	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 105
International.....	Tls. 72
International Pref....	Tls. 75 S.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 80
Oriental.....	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 120
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23
China Sugar.....	$131 B.
Green Island.....	$11¾ B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 21½ B.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	$15 B.
Llewellyn.....	$60
Lane, Crawford.....	$90
Moutrie.....	$35
Watson.....	$6¾ B.
Weeks.....	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14
Amherst.....	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 11 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 6 S.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1913.....	Tls. 1¾
Bukit Toh Alang.....	Tls. 5.10
Bute.....	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United.....	Tls. 1.60 B.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 16.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 3¾ Sa.
Dominion.....	Tls. 13
Gula Kalumpong.....	Tls. 9.40
Java Consolidated...	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 30½
Karan.....	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 11.10
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 21
Padang.....	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian...	Tls. 10¼
Permata.....	Tls. 5¾
Repah.....	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Seekee.....	Tls. 8¾.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.70 S.
Senawang.....	Tls. 19
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 1.70 Sa.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6
S'hai Kalantan.....	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping.....	Tls. 2½.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.12½
Tebong.....	Tls. 25
Ulobri.....	Tls. 1¾ B.
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 6½
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$ 2
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 82 S.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 22
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury....	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 88S.
S'hai Waterworks....	Tls. 265

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398.

A 'Xmas Suggestion
"Sceptre Cigarettes"

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
Programme for Dec. 16th and 17th

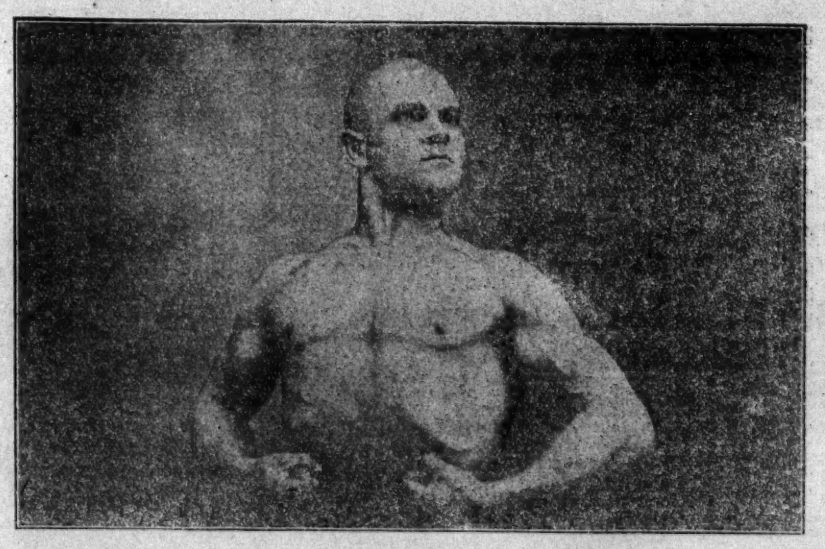
TONIGHT TONIGHT!!
"A Daughter of the People"
A Powerful Drama of Love, Labor and Redemption
IN FIVE PARTS
Featuring Laura Sawyer, Frederick De Belleville and Robert Broderick.
PATHE'S BRITISH AND AMERICAN GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest.
CHARLES CHAPLIN
In another screamingly funny Comedy, entitled:
"DOUGH AND DYNAMITE"
In Two Reels
2,000 Feet of side-splitting action.
TONIGHT **The Funeral Procession** *of the late*
GENERAL TSAI AO
Shanghai, 5th December, 1916.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
Corner of Wuchang and Chapoo Roads.
Programme for Saturday & Sunday 16th, and 17th December.
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."
60 Parts.
Acknowledged to be the most wonderful of all serial pictures ever produced.
The most thrilling, sensational and exciting picture ever shown. Every part is full of 'punch'.
4 parts shown with every change of programme.
Showing 19th and 20th Chapters, entitled:
"Fire, Fury & Confusion"
and
"The Souls' Stranglers"
Also Keystones, Chaplins & Other Comedies.

OLYMPIC THEATRE
TONIGHT
MISS MARY PICKFORD
in
TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY
SIX PARTS

A. D. C.
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
"PUSS IN BOOTS"
IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS
Lyceum Theatre
Tuesday, 26th, Thursday, 28th and Saturday, 30th December
at 9 o'clock sharp.
MATINEE, Saturday, 30th
at 3 p.m.
Children half-price.
Booking now open at Mcutrie's
USUAL PRICES
$3. $2. $1.
Gallery early door 50 cts. extra.
11350

Mr. Aladar THE MAN WITH THE **"IRON HEAD"**
ITALIAN ATHLETE AND WRESTLER
WILL APPEAR FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY, Dec. 16th, 17th and 18th



at the
VICTORIA THEATRE

Showing feats of Head strength, bending iron, etc., also will be witnessed how a stone weighing one thousand pounds will be broken in two on his chest by use of two sledge-hammers.

A Reward of Dollars two hundred ($200.00) will be paid by Mr. Aladar to any man who is able to throw him in a Wrestling Match. This challenge is open and is to take place on evening of the 18th December.

NEW GRAPHIC. NEW COMEDIES. NEW DRAMAS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16th
DEBUT OF
MISS ROSE BERRY
The Popular American Singer and Pianist
The Bright Star of Vaudeville
IN ALL THE LATEST SONG HITS

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

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38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
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Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, RUE Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSITS BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	" 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	" 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head-Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.	$2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H.	$1,357,850
Reserve Fund	H.	$70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on December 12, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
Cod	"	16-20
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	15-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	15-20
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	50-60
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck		30-35
Wild Geese	"	30-35
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-7
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	8-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	each	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	12-15
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	"	$2.00
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 11.60
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 17.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

'WILSON RE-ELECTED BY WOMEN OF THE WEST'

Hughes Women's 'Billionaire Train' and the Element Of Patronage Enraged Them

Chicago, November 10.—"The women of the West re-elected the President," says Mrs. George Bass, manager of the Western Women's Bureau of the Democratic Campaign Committee. "The Hughes women's billion-dollar train helped us mightily. Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy's impassioned appeals for the 'protection' of the Mexican border was one feature. It's response was the votes of the women of the border States for President Wilson.

"Despite the deceptive Suffrage appeal of the so-called Woman's Party, claiming to represent the women voters of the United States, ten of the twelve voting States have made the re-election of President Wilson certain.

"The principal factors which contributed to the result in the ten voting States were:

"First, the sending out to the voting States of the West the Hughes special, the so-called "billionaire train." The very idea enraged the women of the West. The element of patronage involved added force to their resentment and it undoubtedly cost the Republican campaign thousands of votes in each of the Western States.

"Second, the slogan, 'Wilson has kept us out of war,' used in derision and reproach by the Hughes campaigners, proved really to be a great winning argument with the women of the voting States. The failure of Mr. Hughes or any of his speakers to substitute an opposition constructive program is shown by the voters of the border States which we were all asked to protect.

"Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, on the Hughes Special, made impassioned appeals for the protection of the Mexican border, and the Mexican border to a woman responded by voting for Wilson.

"The record of the President, his constructive, progressive legislation made a tremendous appeal to the women of the West, and this was not broken down by the efforts of the Republican campaigners to belittle the value of the Child Labor Bill in the face of the indorsements of experts like Owen Lovejoy and Senator Albert Cummins of their own party.

"As against this record the attempt to set up outworn party shibboleths, like a protective tariff, failed to convince. Women remembered, even though they are but little interested in the purely economic phases of legislation, that a non-partisan tariff commission has been formed to take that question entirely out of politics.

"The attempt of the militants to inject the Suffrage issue into this campaign, aided by the empty declaration of the Republican candidate for a Federal amendment, which he did not reinforce by any statement of what he would do, or how, and the active support of this propaganda by the Republican national campaign, contributed more largely than any other factor to solidify the votes of the women of the West against the election of Mr. Hughes.

"Once more the women of the West resented the invasion of women from the non-voting States of the East, backed by the millions of Wall Street, trying to sow the seeds of dissension and creating sex antagonisms."

U. S. MILITARY POLICY IN LIGHT OF BIG WAR

War College Has Been Directed To Make a New Study Of The Whole Question

New York, November 12.—The War College has been directed to make a new study of "a proper military policy for the United States." In this study the problem of securing trained men in the event of war will be considered, and therefore as a consequence the War College will report on the merits of the volunteer and universal military service systems.

It is understood that the War College will take into consideration the events of the European war. All the United States army observers have been under instructions to make a careful study of the military policies of the belligerents. Most of these reports have been received at the War College and are now being reviewed. Not only will the question as to the ability of a nation to raise soldiers under the two systems be gone into, but also the relative effectiveness of volunteer and compulsory service troops, according to an editorial in the Army and Navy Journal.

"The mobilisation of the National Guard will also be studied by the War College," says the writer, "as will other experiences of this country in raising volunteer troops. The volunteer system has so many acknowledged weaknesses from a military standpoint that there is little question as to what the report of the War College will be. The report, however, will be of inestimable value in the consideration of this question by Congress at the approaching session.

"It is presumed that Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will carry out his plan of taking up his bill in the Senate committee at the approaching session. Without regard to the Senator's action in this matter, universal military training will be a live subject when Congress convenes in December."

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Alcinous		Oct. 5
City of Manila		Oct. 19
Cyclops		Dec. 9
Demodocus		Oct. 13
Fushimi Maru		Oct. 16
Glenogle		Nov. 27
Katori Maru		Dec. 6
Hirano Maru		Oct. 29
Kaga Maru		Nov. 12
Karonga		Oct. 23
Machaon		Oct. 20
Mereinoshire		Dec. 3
Nankin		Dec. 12
Oanfa		Dec. 14
Pyrrhus		Nov. 10
Tokuyama Maru		Nov. 1
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone		Dec. 15
Atlantique		Nov. 17
Cordillere		Oct 20
Magellan		Nov. 3
Polynesien		Dec. 1
For Bombay		
Malta		Nov. 17
Nyanza**		Nov. 13
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia		Dec. 2
Empress of Russia		Nov. 4
For New York		
Eurymachus		Sept. 18
Egremont Castle		Nov. 20
Kanagawa Maru		Nov. 22
Newby Hall		Nov. 2
Tsushima Maru		Dec. 12
For San Francisco, etc.		
China		Nov. 19
J.D. Archbold		Nov. 4
Korea Maru		Dec. 2
Venezuela		Dec. 15
For Seattle		
Awa Maru		Nov. 9
Canada Maru		Nov. 20
Henrik Ibsen		Nov. 1
Justin		Nov. 14
Manila Maru		Dec. 13
Polynesien		Dec. 1
Kamakura Maru		Nov. 4
Shidzuoka Maru		Oct. 16
Yokohama Maru		Nov. 27

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Atsuta Maru	Nov. 11	Dec. 26
Carmarthenshire	Sept. 29	Dec. 23
Glenturret		Jan. 15
Glenamoy		Feb. 5
Malta		Jan. 18
Somali**	Nov. 9	Dec. 22
Namur		Feb. 2
Nellore		Feb. 15
Nyanza		Jan. 5
Suwa Maru		Dec. 20
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan		Jan. 2
Monteagle		Jan. 10
FROM SEATTLE		
China		Feb. 1
Mexico Maru	Nov. 30	Dec. 16
Shidzuoka Maru	Nov. 24	Dec. 21
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Corinth		Jan. 15
City of Vienna		Jan. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Ecuador		Dec. 18
Venezuela		Feb. 8
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Agapenor		Feb. 5
Antilochus		Jan. 13
Euryades		Jan. 25
Hyson		Jan. 31
Phemius	Oct. 25	Dec. 30
Teenkai	Oct. 25	Jan. 3
Telamon		Jan. 20
Tydeus	Oct. 18	Dec. 25
FROM MARSEILLES		
Armand Behic	Dec. 3	Dec. 23
Prothos	Nov. 29	Jan 3
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Nippon		Jan. 30

A 'Xmas Suggestion
"Sceptre Cigarettes"

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 16	11.00*	San Fancisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 19	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	8.30*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
" 7	P.M.	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
" 8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 19	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 16	5.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
" 16	11.00*	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 19	6.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	A.M.	Yokohama	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 22	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 23	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	8.30*	Kobe, Yokohama	Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 30	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 8	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 16	..	Java Ports	Tjimanoek	Dut.	H.-C. T. Co.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
" 24	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	9.00*	London via Hongkong etc	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	10.00*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
" 27	D.L.	Liverpool	Eurypylus	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	D.L.	London via Cape	Peleus	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	1.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 3	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	11.00*	Marseilles etc.	Athos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 6	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 7	A.M.	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 17	A.M.	Amoy, Swatow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	7.00*	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 18	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
" 19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	7.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 2	..	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 16	A.M.	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 16	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	2.00	Haichow, Eching	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	6.00*	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 22	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 16	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 17	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	M.M.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 20	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 15	Ningpo	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Dec 15	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.NCo.	NSCW
Dec 15	Japan	Daisetsusan maru		Jap.		
Dec 15	Chefoo	Shuntien	1082	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 15	Hankow	Meiloo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Dec 15	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Dec 15	Japan	Gleniffer		Br.	Glen Line	
Dec 15	Japan	Hakata maru	5495	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 15	Hankow etc.	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & o.
" 15	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	Marseilles etc.	Amazone	6007	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 15	Hankow etc.	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15		Esang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 15	Swatow, Hongkong	Hoihow	896	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	Chefoo	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	Hongkong, Canton	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 15	Miike	Djimanoek	4971	Du.	H. C. T. Co.
" 15	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 16	Ningpo	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B H	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Day
P 4 O B I	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Y T P D	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherston
8 p.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Canter
7 p.	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	243	6	29	King

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yasaki, will be despatched from N. Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, December 16 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. Halkett, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY and SWATOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Volund will leave on December 20 daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru will leave on Saturday, December 16. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru will leave on Saturday, December 16. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Tsingtao and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikugo Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai today about 7 a.m. She will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, December 19.

The T.K.K. s.s. Nippon Maru for Hongkong is appointed to sail from Nagasaki today, and may therefore be expected to arrive at Woosung at 6 a.m. on Monday, the 18th instant. She will be despatched as above on Monday, the 18th instant and the tender conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. on the same day.

The O.S.K. s.s. Mexico Maru sailed from Moji on the morning of the 14th instant, and is due here today morning.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Russia arrived at Yokohama at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 14th instant, sailed for Kobe at 10 a.m. yesterday, and is due to arrive at the latter port at 6 a.m. today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurymedon left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday morning, and is due here on the morning of the 19th instant.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Ningpo:—Messrs. S. Richards and R. Jernigan.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. F. Schrintt.

Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin:—Mrs. Harrison, and Mr. Cherubin. From Chefoo:—Messrs. C. Wilson and Macmillan. From Weihaiwei:—Mrs. and Miss Beer.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Amazone for Marseilles:—Messrs. L. Nigg, Millot and Prevost. For Singapore:—Mr. W. A. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. R. Jensen, Mr. T. Jensen, Miss B. Jensen, Messrs. W. Campbell, C. Jensen, S. Lopez, Que Poa-zi, Ching Mi-yu and Ching Son-ching. For Haiphong:—Mr. and Mrs. Nogaret and infant. For Hongkong:—Miss T. Weinstein, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. Li Chin-shin, Mr. W. Ehrhardt, Mr. H. P. White, Mrs. A. Osroverkhow, Mr. D. C. Tong, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robeiro, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mattos, Messrs. John and Samuel Selden and Harlen Paul.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers to the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

14.—The anticyclone is growing more powerful, in central China, while the barometer goes down in Japan. Strong winter monsoon, to the S. of Shantung. Very fine weather, at Shanghai.

15.—The fine weather perists, at Shanghai. The pressure exceeds the normal average. Constant N.W. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, December 15, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm		770.22	772.17
" " Inches		30.32	30.40
Variation mm. for 24 h		†2.44	†4.14
Variation mm. for 12 h		†3.26	†3.03
Wind	Direction	NW	WNW
	Kilom per hour	24	29
	Miles	14.9	18 0
Temperature	Cen	3°6	6°5
	Fahr	38.5	43.7
Humidity: co		90	78
Nebulosity: 5-10		10	4
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall Inches		—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Nov 30	New York	Brinkburn	3633	Br.	D. & Co.	YTPD
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Dec 11	Kushiro	Chinkiang	1292	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 11	Hongkong	Eurybates	3507	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Dec 11	Japan	Fuyo maru	757	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	HYPW
Dec 12	Swatow	Hunan	1143	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Dec 13	Tientsin	Hsinkong	267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Nov 28	Chefoo	Kungping	1742	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	B J
Dec 9	Japan	Kaiko maru	957	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Dec 13	Japan	Katsuura maru	1123	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 14	Hongkong	Mitra	4970	Br.	A. S. P. Co.	APCUW
Dec 14	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Dec 13	Japan	Omi maru	2221	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Dec 14	Tsingtao	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S.M.R.	WW
Dec 12	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Dec 13	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Dec 11	Chinwangtao	Sishan	1290	Rus.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Dec 11	Japan	Saishu maru	1275	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Dec 13	New York	St Dunstan	4470	Br.	Dodwell & Co.	
Dec 14	Hongkong	Sonning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 4	Swatow	Thode Fagelund	4137	Nor.	Arnold	BVI
Dec 6	Japan	Tobio maru	2196	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	CMEW
Dec 8	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Dec 9	Amoy	Talshun	1216	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Dec 12	Hongkong	Tucer	8650	Br.	B. & S.	BX
Dec 13	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Dec 13	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	Furikawa	

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	1917	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.	30 Dec.	
1917		EMPRESS OF ASIA .... 14 April
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..	13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE ..... 18 April
MONTEAGLE	7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA....	17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN.. 26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.	17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA... 9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..	31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE .....27 June

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

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"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	Jan.	7	1917
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	19	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	"	30	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	Feb.	13	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	Mar.	1	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	9	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	"	23	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	April	5	"
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 "	"	19	"
"	"KOREA MARU"	18,000 "	May	1	"
"	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 "	"	15	"
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	26	"
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June	3	"
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	"	22	"

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

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JAN. 17, APRIL 1, JUNE 12.

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Y.M.C.A. HALL THRONGED TO HEAR LIANG CHI-CHIAO

Famous Reformer and Scholar Speaks on 'Individuals, Society and Nation'

Y.M.C.A. Hall was crowded last night when Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, one of the most noted reformers and authors, spoke on "Individuals, Society and the Nation." This was the first address to be given by him here since his return. Although the seating capacity of the hall is less than 800, fully 1,500 were crowded in. When at 8 o'clock the speaker, accompanied by a number of his friends, arrived, everybody rose and cheered and he appeared to be quite pleased.

Mr. C. C. Nieh, a member of the Board of Directors of the Association, presided. He introduced Mr. Liang to the audience by giving a short sketch of his life and work.

Mr. Liang began by emphasising the importance of character. He said that because of this the Republic survived. To force one's will on others by various subterfuges in order to gain selfish ends is a departure from true character. The late Gen. Tsai Ao when he commenced his expedition to punish Yuan Shih-k'ai swore that he was fighting for the salvation of character.

The speaker then dwelt on the duty of the individual to society. He pointed out that were there no society every human being would have to live by himself like a man stranded on an uninhabited island. To profit by the existence of society without contributing to its advancement is just like being a prodigal son in a family. The prodigal spends but produces not and after a while the resources of the family are exhausted and the family is broken down.

Lastly comes the nation which is a grouping of the various bodies. It will not be strong unless all the members composing it are well and strong. China is weak because her smaller component parts are not well-organised and do not co-ordinate. The diseased parts must be cured.

Mr. Liang concluded his speech by urging each hearer to build up a good character for the nation. He said that the time has come for the people to begin putting up a show for th country in the eyes of the world.

Among the friends of Mr. Liang present was Mr. Chang Chiu-tung, editor of the Independent Weekly (Chinese). This well-known journalist was educated in Aberdeen University. He took an active part in the revolution of 1911 and was for a time editor of the defunct Min Li Pao Daily News. In 1913 he was secretary to Gen. Hwang Hsing when the latter declared the independence of Kiangsu at Nanking. Subsequently he went to Japan. He was until recently secretary to Gen. Tsen Chun-hsuan, Chief of the Military Council at Canton. He was sent twice by President Li Yuan-hung to Canton to settle the disputes between the military leaders. Lately he has been returned as an M. P. for Hunan.

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Rowing Club

Smoking Concert
AT
THE BOATHOUSE
ON Saturday, 16th December, at 9.15 p.m. Formal opening of the Gymnasium.

Tickets $1.00, obtainble from Members.

12048

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

The Directors of the above named Company have declared a Second Interim Dividend of 8% equal to FORTY Tael Cents per share—payable on and after the 21st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to 21st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers,
Shanghai, 7th December, 1916.

11915

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

The Directors of the above Company have declared a second interim dividend at the rate of 16 per cent (which equals 12 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 20th December, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th December to the 20th December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
China Realty Company, Limited.
Secretaries & General Managers

11851

The International Recreation Culb

KIANGWAN RACES
24th, 25th & 26th January, 1917

OFF DAY
27th January, 1917

Entries for all events close at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 21st December, 1916, at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.
Entry Forms may be obtained upon application from the Undersigned.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

12047

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Alma Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the above named Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, the 21st day of December, 1916, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th September, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday 15th to Thursday, 21st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HUGO REISS AND CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 9th December, 1916.

11953

"Mei Lea Park"

Summer in Chefoo—one of the finest Sea-Side Resorts in Northern China.

A small tract of land, contiguous to the East Beach, has been laid out in building lots suitable for summer cottages. Why not buy a lot and own your summer home? If you decide to build, your building operations will be under the personal supervision of an experienced Foreign Architect and Building Superintendent.

For further information address the undersigned:—

R. S. MILLS,
EAST BEACH,
CHEFOO.

11952

OFFICES TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Obituary

Mr. J. W. Comyns Carr
Reuter's Service

London, December 13.—The death has occurred of Mr. J. W. Comyns Carr, the critic and dramatist.

SNOW ON WEST FRONT
(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 14.—A correspondent at British headquarters in France states that snow has begun to fall heavily and, melting, is increasing the difficulties of operations.

News Brevities

Always right on the spot wth anything generally required and which they are able to provide, Messrs. Hall and Haltz have led the way with 1917 calendars. Their production is of the hanging type, printed in bold figures, showing a month on a sheet.

* * *

The Sale of Work, for which the Union Church Ladies' Society has been so busily preparing, is to be opened today at 3 p.m. by Mrs. H. Phillips. Sir Everard Fraser is also to speak. The stalls will be crowded with a thousand and one dainty and beautiful articles, all suitable for 'Xmas Gifts, and at prices within the reach of all. There is to be a *The Chantant*, at which the best-known singers and musicians of Shanghai will take part, and the children will find plenty to amuse them in connection with the Mysterious Ark, Punch and Judy Show, etc. Admission, including tea, is $1.00.

* * *

Mustapha Khan yesterday paid the full penalty of the law for the double murder he committed at Pootung about two months ago. He confessed his guilt before being executed. The execution passed off without a hitch at the British Jail at eight o'clock in the morning, among those present being Consul Phillips, Police-Magistrate King, Dr. E. L. Marsh, and the Mullah of the Mohammedan Mosque. A man from Hongkong carried out the sentence of the court. Subsequently an inquest was held by Mr. G. W. King, H. M.'s Coroner. The deceased's body was handed over to the Mosque for burial according to the rites of the Mohammedan religion.

* * *

Invitations have been issued by the chairman and members of the foreign educational committee for the Speech Day at the Public School for Boys and to view the school building and exhibition of work, on Thursday, December 21, at 3 p.m.

* * *

Mr. D. Y. Ling, M. F., the well-known specialist on afforestation, will deliver a lecture at the World's Chinese Students' Federation at 8 o'clock this evening. The subject will be "How to carry out afforestation in China."

CAN'T CALL TEUTON A 'MOF'

Dutch Court Fines a Legislator for Insulting an Alien Resident

The Hague, Netherlands, October 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—A court here has solemnly ruled that the word "mof," (the Dutch equivalent for the colloqual English "muff,") which is the universal nickname applied to Germans in the Netherlands, is insulting, and a member of the Second Chamber of Parliament has been sentenced to a fine of $40 or five days' imprisonment for writing "mof" under the nameplate of a German merchant here.

The story has provided the whole country with a feast of entertainment. J. H. Q. W. Ter Spill, who is the recognised humorist of the Dutch Parliament, was out walking with his wife and family when a name in big Gothic characters, "Carl D. A. Gosch," caught his eye. Parliamentary decorum and the restraining influence of the omnipotent elector notwithstanding, Mr. Ter Spill's sense of humor triumphed, and amid the laughter of his children he scrawled the fatal word thereunder.

Unfortunately for the Dutch legislator, Mrs. Gosch witnessed the merry-making from her window and at once despatched her daughter to read the writing on the wall. The master of the house, quickly apprised, gave chase, the insulter was fiercely arraigned, hot words passed, the police came upon the scene, and the sequel was the culprit's appearance in court.

The plaintiff told the court that he considered himself insulted by the word "mof," as all Germans did, and, further, that Mr. Ter Spill had said: "You are a mof, anyway! What are you doing here? Go back to your own country."

The accused admitted that his conduct had been childish and unmannerly, but disclaimed any intention to insult, saying that his old student merriment got the better of him.

Shipping Bulletins

It may be still fresh in the memory of our readers that the s.s. Senju Maru, 4,535 tons gross, owned by a Dalny firm (the deletion of her name from the Kwangtung registry being a recent occurrence), has disappeared as completely as if she had been swallowed into the bosom of the sea—which undoubtedly has happened—since her departure from an Algerian port for Port Said on November 14, 1915. A thousand and one speculations were made at the time as to her fate, but it was generally conjectured that she might have foundered in a gale in the Mediterranean. After a lapse of one full year, the company came to infer from various reports that she had fallen victim to an enemy submarine raid, and subsequently the firm decided to sue Lloyd's for the recovery of her war marine indemnity amounting to Yen 1,000,000. The company is reported to have offered their attorney Yen 10,000 even if the case should be lost, and Yen 20,000 if won. Papers and documents, including her manifest, the results of her survey by Lloyd's, the certificates showing her to be one of the best and most seaworthy merchantmen in the world, etc., have just been forwarded to London. If the firm wins the suit, more actions are expected to be brought by the firm against several other companies (with which she was insured), which refused to pay the war marine indemnities on the ground that the vessel was lost by mere accident. This is the first Japanese company to sue Lloyd's, and the progress of the case will be keenly watched by shipping circles as a test case.

* * *

The S. M. R. company have announced the opening of a semi-regular steamer service between Dalny and Hongkong, via Newchwang, Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau, Shanghai and Canton, which has hitherto been worked irregularly by the cargo boats Taisho Maru and Satsuki Maru. Cargoes for the above service will be handled by the company at Dalny, its branch at Yingkou, Messrs. Iwaki and Co. at Chefoo, Tsingtau and local branches of the company, and Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Hongkong and Canton.

Balkan Express Kills 19 Women Near Berlin

Berlin, November 12 (by wireless).—The Balkan Express, which runs between Constantinople and Berlin, dashed at full speed today into a party of women section hands in a suburb of Berlin. Nineteen women were killed.

There was a heavy fog, and the women had stepped out of the way of a westbound train and did not observe the express.

A 'Xmas Suggestion
"Sceptre Cigarettes"

EXTRACT of MALT
with
COD LIVER OIL
Highly nutritious
Easily digested
Palatable
Price $1.00
per 1 lb. tin.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
37, Nanking Road,
SHANGHAI.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3.	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B. s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1960	1080
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s.					B. s.	
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Tochow dep.	—	1048	1138
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—		:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	758	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—		:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1443
1206	840	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	830	1420	2130
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1128	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Taochuang d.	708	1308	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 NSG Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 NSG Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.03	14.10	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33		2.03	
WUSIH .. dep.	10.31		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.33	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 NSG Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 NSG Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		23.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. dep.		9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.33	
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24			4.01	
WUSIH .. dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.53	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.26	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		10.15	7.00	18.35

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	7.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45
KIANGWAN	7.2	8.2	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.0	8.0	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	20.00
KIANGWAN	6.26	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.11
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	H Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10.05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14.36			
Lunghwa Junction .... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*11.20*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction..dep.		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*11.38*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Songkiang ..... arr		9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17.37		
Songkiang ..... dep.		9.13	10.55	12.10			15.28	17.47		
Kashai ..... dep.		10.03	11.58	13.33			16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... arr.		10.25	12.26	14.06			16.36	19.30		
Kashing ..... dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.16			16.46			
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15			17.21			
Chang An ..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17.55			
Hangchow ..... arr.	10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37			18.42			
Hangchow ..... dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47			18.54			
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19.10			

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou ..... dep.					6.45	8.10		8.55	14.15	16.00
Hangchow ..... arr.					7.05	8.30		9.23	14.30	16.24
Hangchow ..... dep.					7.15	8.40		9.33	14.40	16.35
Chang An ..... dep.					8.15	9.56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah ..... dep.					8.52	10.40		12.30	15.57	18.50
Kashing ..... arr.					9.30	11.22		13.36	16.28	19.40
Kashing ..... dep.				7.25	9.40	11.30		14.07	16.38	
Kashai ..... dep.				8.00	10.05	12.00		14.47	17.01	
Songkiang ..... arr.				9.08	10.54	12.59		16.03	17.46	
Songkiang ..... dep.				9.18	10.57	13.03		16.13	17.49	
	O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109	
Lunghwa Junction..dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*10.55*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	
Shanghai South....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*11.13*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.03		17.19	18.29	
Siccawei ..... dep.					11.56	14.15		17.31	18.41	
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14.27		17.42	18.52	
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14.50		18.05	19.15	

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... arr.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Hangchow..... dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow..... dep	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19.00
Ken Shang Mun. dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Tuesday, December 19th

at 9.15 p.m.

Concert

By the World-Famous Artists

Signor Cokkinis

(Tenor from the Grand Opera of Milan)

and

Mlle. Gorsky

(Soprano from the Russian Opera of Moscow)

Kindly assisted by

Prof. Papini (Violinist)

and

Maestro F. Tolentino

(Pianist)

Tickets $3.00

Booking at

MOUTRIE'S and ASTOR HOUSE.

12076

Shanghai Tramways

(Foreign Settlement)

FOR SALE

35 tons Bitumen in Casks.

11,260 Stoneware Glazed Tiles 8" x 5" x 1¼"

10,730 „ „ „ 9" x 6" x 1¼"

(Samples may be seen at the Company's Office). Sealed offers to be addressed to

D. McCOLL,
General Manager.

The Shanghai Electric Construction Co., Ltd.,

2 North Soochow Road.
15th December, 1916.

12074

SECOND 5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

Rbls. 3,000,000,000.00 reimbursable at par on the 14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is opened in Russia on the 14th of November up to the 26th of December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.

The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.

The Loan will not be converted before the date fixed for reimbursement.

Coupons are payable in Russia half yearly on the 14th of April and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs from the 1/14 of October ,1916—this is to be taken into consideration when subscribing and added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its Branches in China, Japan and India are ready to accept applications for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to ..grad free of telegraphic charges and commission. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

L. JEZIERSKY,
Manager.

11583

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith while out hunting with a dog and gun,

Killed forty-nine lions and ate all but one.

You may think this is funny, but he ate them all right.

For a Gordon Gin Cocktail caused his big appetite.

GORDON GIN COCKTAIL RECIPES ON APPLICATION.

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

'XMAS SALE

A few

Treadle Sewing Machines.

Buyers will be presented with an electric desk stove, without any charge, up to Dec. 31st, 1916.

at

Singer Sewing Machine Co.

P. 474 Nanking Road

'Phone 2736

'XMAS GIFTS

Fancy Boxes of Chocolates

Fancy Boxes of Choicest Sweets

'Xmas Crackers and Bonbons

'Xmas and New Year Cards

'Xmas Cakes, Plum Puddings

Ham, Bacon, Mixed Nuts

Choicest Wines and Liqueurs

Choicest Perfumery and Soap

R. V. SOLINA & Co.

12073

The Geographical and Topographical Society of China

8B Peking Road

(Opposite Chinese Post Office)

We beg to notify the public that we have no connection whatever with the "Far Eastern Geographical Establishment," who have recently added to their previous firm's name and title, part (¾) of our title, viz: the words "The Geographical Sociey of China," since our first announcement appeared in the Shanghai papers.

The public is therefore respectfully requested to take special note of our Shanghai address, which is, 8B Peking Road (Opposite The Chinese Post Office).

Respectfully,

The Geographical & Topographical Society of China.

12065

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,

Vanila Beans & Chicory

GO TO

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE

No. 5 Broadway.

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)

San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 980. Address: 8a Peking Road.

11677

Do you wish to buy beautiful things for

'XMAS PRESENTS?

The Embroidery and Lace Depot are prepared to allow

20 per cent discount

on every hand-made article, from the 4th to 24th Dec. 1916

P574 Nanking Road. H1884

OXFORD OXFORD OXFORD

"Best cuts at cut prices."

Clean and Sanitary.

A Neutral Shop.

Oxford Meat & Provision Market

K. 2270 Boone Road. Tel. 1936

Opposite Hongkew Market

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12055

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Council Room.
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Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

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12034 D 19

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